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THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In a character sketch the Springfield "Republican," one of the little coterie of professedly independent papers that see reason for criticism in our management of military affairs, says of Mr. Root: "Mr. Root has now been Secretary of War about two years, and it is not invidious to say that, aside from the President himself, he is the most conspicuous man connected with the Government of the United States. The position of Secretary of War has been greatly magnified since the conflict with Spain, on account of the conditions in the Philippines, the military occupation of Cuba, and the invasion of China by the international forces, and not only have these circumstances called for an unusual man at the head of the Department, but they have afforded an exceptional opportunity for the occupant of the office to impress himself upon the country and the times. Mr. Root has had the advantage of the unusual conditions, but it is generally recognized that the opportunity has disclosed him as, perhaps, the strongest personality in the present Cabinet. This is not saying that he is the acutest and the wisest and the most tactful. It is saying, however, that he looms up as does no other member of the President's official family.

"Mr. Root is what is commonly known as a 'strong man.' He has done more to reorganize the Army than any other War Secretary for thirty years, and he did it not without the active opposition of the bureaucracy of his Department. He did not get all that he wanted, yet it was substantial and perceptible to the ordinary eye so far as it went. It is outside of the merely administrative functions of his own Department, however, that he has been most active and conspicuous. Some men are negligible quantities in the greater affairs of State while making respectable figures at the head of a portfolio. Other men, and they are rarer, seem to impress the whole conduct of a government with which they may be connected. A Cabinet calls for statesmen as well as for narrow-gauged bureaucrats, and it is easily to be discerned that Mr. Root has exercised a large influence upon the statesmanship of the Administration since he entered office.

"Note, for a moment, the Secretary of War's influence in departments other than his own. At the present time he seems to be looked upon by the President as his legal

adviser quite as much as the Attorney-General is, for Mr. Root's views of the recent opinions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases were asked for together with those of Mr. Knox. But it is in the conduct of the Chinese affair that Mr. Root has had large activity outside of the merely ministerial duties of a minister of war. There was a very critical point in the relations of the United States to the concert of Powers and to China last year, after the raising of the siege of the legations, when the unexpected proposal of Russia to withdraw the foreign troops was received. Secretary Hay had formulated a Chinese policy in his circular note of July 3, which permitted operations of the very widest scope, and he had retired from Washington to his summer home in New Hampshire. Mr. Root virtually became Secretary of State in that important period. The midnight Cabinet meeting was held to consider the Russian proposal to withdraw, and out of the circumstances then existing came the decision to agree to the Russian proposal. Whether or not it is true that Mr. Root and Mr. Hay represented conflicting policies in that crisis, there is no doubt that Mr. Root's influence at that time was predominant. The disappointment with which the American decision to follow Russia was greeted in England is easily recalled, and it is certain that all of Mr. Hay's prepossessions as between the Saxon and the Slav were with the former. That decision to accept the Russian proposal was the basis of the later withdrawal policy of this Administration.

"Mr. Root's power seems to have grown into almost absolute proportions with relation to Cuba, for the President has evidently left Cuban affairs very largely with his Secretary. The policy given expression in the Platt amendment was first worked out by Mr. Root, and its beginnings can be traced back to the peculiar wording of his order calling for the Cuban Constitutional Convention last September. Since the adjournment of Congress Cuba has been entirely in the hands of the Secretary of War. The Cuban Commissioners, when in Washington, were virtually under his direction, and it is widely known that the explanations of the Platt amendment which have been added to that instrument by the Cuban Convention are merely reports of what Mr. Root told the Cuban Commissioners. The Cuban policy is Mr. Root's policy; the present Cuban situation is peculiarly a Root situation. That this policy is open to the gravest criticism on moral grounds and that the present situation is full of dishonor, if not of peril to peace, is only too apparent. The Cuban phase of his activity, thus far developed, reveals Mr. Root at his worst as statesman and diplomat.

"It is apparent from a review of his two years in office that the present Secretary of War is the most remarkable figure of the Administration, aside from the President himself. Whatever may be thought of his position on various questions, or his wisdom or his tact, he seems to have risen in that rapid overmastering way which characterized the development of Mr. Olney in the second Cabinet of President Cleveland."

INCREASE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Columbia, S. C., May 26, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you please explain through the columns of your next issue the proposed plan for the increase and organization of the Artillery, and designate the new field officers and captains to be made under each partial increase?

The total increase of enlisted men under the act of Feb. 2 was about 6,500. Twenty per cent. of this increase was made upon the organization of the twelve new companies of Artillery (85th to 94th Cos., Coast Art., and 15th and 16th Field Batteries). When these organizations were filled there would still be about 5,000 vacancies to fill before the enlisted strength was brought to the maximum, 18,000.

It has several times been mentioned in your paper that upon each addition of 1,802 men one-sixth of the officers would be promoted. Should this not be one-third? As 1,802 men is one-third of the remaining increase to be made in enlisted men, what relation exists between 1,802 men and one-sixth of the officers?

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The increase of the number of officers in each grade provided for in the bill is as follows: In the grade of colonel, seven; lieutenant colonel, six; major, eighteen; captain, eighty-three. The actual increase in the number of officers in each grade, made Feb. 2, plus those said to have been made May 8, is as follows: In the grade of colonel, three (to include Woodruff); lieutenant colonel, two (to include Vose); major, five (to include E. S. Curtis); captain, twenty-eight (to include Whitney). (This, of course, does not include promotions, vice transfers, etc.) It is thus seen that one-third of the total increase in the officers have been made in the grades mentioned. Will the next increase be one-third, or will it be one-sixth of the total increase of officers? If one-sixth, why should it not be made upon the addition of each 901 men instead of 1802?

Like most of your correspondents I am a great believer in justice; so great, I may add, that I want it all myself.

JUSTICE No. 1.

"Justice No. 1" has confused "total increase" and "remaining" increase. When the Secretary of War decided to raise the Artillery Corps immediately to the full strength authorized, 20 per cent. of the promotions of officers under the act of Feb. 2 had already been made, and there were enough enlistments for the Artillery to make 13 1-3 per cent. additional promotions immediately, or 33 1-3 per cent. of all the promotions authorized. These additional promotions were made to date from May 8, the date of the decision above mentioned. At the same time the Secretary of War directed that in the future the promotions in the Artillery under the act of Feb. 2 should be made with the addition of each one-sixth of the entire increase authorized; that is, with the enlistment of each 1,802 men. Our correspondent should bear in mind that the one-sixth applies to the total increase, and not to the remaining increase after 33 1-3 per cent. have already been added to the strength of the corps. It is right here that he has made his mistake. As to the new field officers and captains to be made under each partial increase, it is impossible to designate them at this time.



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RESTORE THE CANTEEN.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle, May 29.)

If the Congressmen who were instrumental in abolishing the Army canteen will take the trouble to visit any Army post in this country or any other where American troops are quartered—and it makes absolutely no difference which post they select—they will see results from their work that should fill them with consternation. Now that the size of the Army has been fixed we know how many men are affected by this absurd and injurious law, concocted by women, hysterical and ignorant of what they had undertaken, and weakly advanced by men who dared not vote according to reason, because the women were watching them from the galleries. The anti-canteen law has promoted drunkenness in a way that is nothing less than fearful. It has injured the morale of the Army; it has imposed burdens and vexations on the officers; it has created discontent among the men; it has reduced enlistments, and it has filled the guard house with violators of regulations.

As an example of the intelligence that mothered the bill which Congress passed last winter, against the protest of every officer in the Army, it is enough to state that one of the women was asked if she really knew what a canteen was. "Of course I do," she answered. "Everybody does. It's a tin bottle that the soldiers carry, and it was made for water, but the Government fills it with whisky." And this really seems to have been the belief of most of the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Iteration and explanation have no effect on them. They do not know and they do not want to know the truth, because truth conflicts with their theories. Nevertheless, it should be known that government neither sells nor gives liquor; that it merely granted to the enlisted men, as it has always granted to their officers, and to Congressmen, and to civilians, the right to buy beer and soda water and tobacco for their little club, called a canteen. Here they had the right to assemble when not on duty and play cards, read the papers and chat. Not a drop of liquor was ever sold in a canteen, and even the consumption of beer—the mildest of all drinks containing alcohol—was restrained, no man being permitted to indulge deeply. By act of Congress the enlisted men of the Army were it is partly in revenge for that slight that so many of them have been living down to the opinion thus expressed of them. Having no gathering place in or near their post they go to the detestable "hog ranches" outside, service of the canteen in promoting satisfaction and temperance. Now we get the reverse of the case. With the abolition of the canteen, drunkenness, disorder, overstaying of leave and conflicts with citizens have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. The story told at Fort Snelling is told everywhere. With the canteen the guard house where the worst of liquor is sold and where painted women assist to serve it, and squander their wages, the result being that they are consigned to the prison gang when they return, their wages for a month or more ahead being forfeited, their services lost to government, perhaps, and their officers and the police of neighboring towns are filled with trouble.

When the canteen was established at Fort Custer, and beer was supplied to the men of that post, the guard house cases—mostly for drunkenness—decreased 73 per cent. Fort Grant was surrounded by temptations in the form of saloons and dance halls, but when the canteen appeared every "hog ranch" went out of business. The liquor dealers, the gamblers and the painted women emigrated. These instances, among dozens, show the cases in a garrison of 1,000 men averaged but three. Now, with a garrison of only two companies, the average is ten. Courts martial have been held for two companies five times in four months, as against three times for a whole regiment last year. Desertions are increasing, and the evil reputation of the environs has grown since the saloons were established.

The only way in which drinking can be stopped in the Army is to supply the men with mild liquor. In that case they will leave harsh liquor alone. The members of the temperance unions say that it can be accomplished by refusing leaves of absence to the men. Yes, it can. And in that case, not one man would re-enlist, and our Army in two years would dwindle to a few hundreds. No American will endure to be treated as a slave. The canteen is a necessity. The abolition of it has affected the order and content of nearly 80,000 men who are willing to be good, but will never consent to being made so by force. Beer and sobriety, or whisky and disorder. These are the alternatives, and it should not take long to make a choice.

HARD FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There has been a sudden recrudescence in the Boers' activity, with the result that the British have lost heavily. Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated June 4, said:

"Dixon's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, forty miles from Johannesburg, May 29, just received. On our side 1,450 men, with seven guns, were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein when the enemy, under cover of a veldt fire, rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the 28th Battery and 330 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off and the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was occupied. Our casualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded, and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent."

Details of the fighting at Vlakfontein show that it was one of the most desperate engagements of the war. General Dixon's column was traversing the district and establishing posts, when it was attacked by 1,200 Boers under Commandant Kemp. The Boers were so close that fifty British fell at the first volley. The Yeomanry held the position, protecting the guns until they were nearly decimated; and then, finding it impossible to save the guns, the artillerymen shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers from moving the guns. The column quickly recovered from the shock of the unexpected attack. The Derbyshires charged with bayonets, and, after a short, desperate fight, drove off the Boers and recovered the guns. The Derbyshires and Yeomanry both lost very heavily.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener of the same date reported the capture of the town of Jamestown, in Cape Colony, by Kritzinger's commando, on June 2, after four hours' fighting. The British lost three killed and two wounded. The garrison, which was made up of a town guard and volunteers, was released by the Boers, who looted the stores. Jamestown is thirty-five miles south of the northern border of Cape Colony. General French has been placed in charge of the operations in Cape Colony.

MANILA SOCIAL DOINGS.

(From the Philippines Argonaut, April 7 and 14.)

Captain Biddle gave a pleasant little party at the Santa Lucia building in honor of the Misses Daussermaux, neices of Colonel Sturgis. Two orchestras furnished the music; there was some dancing, and the daintiest of refreshments were served. Among those present were Major General MacArthur, General Bates, General and Mrs. Funston, General and Mrs. Barry, Colonel and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Groverbach, Colonel and Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Colonel Baldwin, Major Aleshire, Major Little, Major and Mrs. Cruise, Captain Huber, Captain Butt, Colonel and Mrs. Mills and many others. Mrs. General Barry assisted in receiving the guests, and it was a most brilliant and enjoyable affair.

Captain and Mrs. Reynolds gave a charming dinner to some of their friends at the Army and Navy Club.

Colonel and Mrs. Miller visited their nephew, Lieut. Lawrence Miller, at Meriveles, being accompanied by several personal friends. The outing was very much enjoyed, and a stop was made at Corregidor.

A party of ladies, consisting of the Misses Moss and Dousman, Mrs. Cruise and Mrs. Thomas, paid a visit to General Grant at Angeles, and accompanied him to a fiesta given in his honor by the native residents at Malolos. Among those present as guests of General Grant were Mr. Elkins, a son of Senator Elkins; Mr. Wheeler, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Alexander, of Elizabeth, N. J. They have been spending a fortnight as guests of General Grant.

Captain Hampton, of Angeles, has been ordered to relieve Captain Michaels as Depot Quartermaster of Northern Luzon. There will be general regret over Captain Michaels's departure. He proved himself a capable, energetic and popular man. He is one of the ablest quartermasters in the Service.

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"GOOD OLD DAYS" WHEN STUDENTS RIOTED.

To those whom in connection with the recent hazing flurries at West Point we have heard lamenting the growing turbulence of the present day collegians, and sighing for the "good old days" when students were supposed to be the pink of decorum, we recommend an article in the Philadelphia "Press" of May 24 on school and college life a century ago by Alice Morse Earle, the author of a number of works on colonial history and customs. She writes thus of practices compared with which the occasional administering of a dose of tabasco sauce is like an April breeze to a December cyclone:

"In Yale College at the beginning of the century the students ate in a new commons building. At meal times sophomores entered at the north door, freshmen at the south door and juniors and seniors at the middle. Tutors sat at an elevated table and tried to preserve order, but there was much rioting. In one term thirty coffee pots and 600 tumblers were destroyed—and this when classes were comparatively small. Baked potatoes, bread, pats of butter, would be thrown back and forth. When peas were cooked all the undergraduates were summoned to shell them, but the work usually fell on the freshmen. If any man shirked he found all the pea pods thrown in his room. This was called 'podding.' Great pewter jugs of cider stood on the tables and all drank from the jugs. When the students did not like the quality of mutton served them they entered the commons bleating and seized the platter of obnoxious mutton and threw it through the window."

THE MOSQUITO FLEET'S VOYAGE.

Speaking of the arrival on April 24, at Manila, of the "Tom Thumb" fleet, as the mosquito squadron is called out there, the Manila "Times" said: "All boats reached their destination in good trim. A few minor breakdowns happened, but nothing serious. The Piscataqua, which is a powerful boat of 2,000 horse power, was called upon for assistance upon several occasions to give a tow to one or the other in the fleet, at one time being compelled to tow her larger companion, the gunboat Annapolis, for several hours while repairs were being made." The fleet left Hampton Roads, December 20, and reached Bermuda, January 2; from there to Tenerife, heavy head winds and rough seas were encountered, the trip taking seventeen days. From there Algiers, Port Said, Aden, Colombo and Singapore were the next ports of call. At Colombo everything was in a state of excitement over the visit of the royal party, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, who were so royally entertained by the residents of the British Crown colony. The tug boats will be used by the Navy at the new naval station at Olongapo. The gunboat Annapolis is a sister ship to the Vicksburg, which brought General Funston and Aguinaldo to Manila."

What a "pull" the thirty Army dentists to be appointed under the new bill will have.—Philippines Argonaut.

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With appropriate Masonic and military ceremonies, the cornerstone of the monument which is to be erected in Mount Hope Cemetery, in Westchester County, N. Y., to the memory of the men of the 71st N. Y. who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war, was laid on June 8. The monument is to be a reproduction of the Spanish blockhouse that stood upon the summit of San Juan Hill. It will be built of solid masonry, and will cost \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was appropriated by the State legislature. The regiment, in command of Colonel Bates, turned out in full force, and the Veteran Association of the 71st, Col. A. T. Francis in command, also paraded. Among the guests and speakers were Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, Col. Henry B. Martin, who led the regiment in the Civil War, Col. Wallace A. Downs, who commanded the 71st Regiment in Cuba, ex-Adjutant J. W. Dowling and Major Harrison K. Bird, military secretary of Governor Odell, and representing him. The ceremonies were presided over by General McAlpin, the president of the commission. Prayer was offered by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Edward Tilton, of the Second Reformed Church. At the end the regimental band played a funeral march, and then Brigadier General Hamilton S. Hawkins spoke briefly and was followed by General Francis V. Greene. The cornerstone was then laid by the Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, Charles W. Drake. The box which was placed in the stone contained a sketch of the regiment, roster of the 71st Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, the present muster of the regiment, a list of the 71st Regiment Volunteers and commission and photographs of the veterans. Assemblyman Halbell delivered the oration of the day. The benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Tilton and taps sounded. In the plot upon which the monument is to be erected, the following are already buried: John Howitt, corporal, Co. C; George W. Cook, private, Co. L; William Praeger, private, Co. A; Gus H. Hugham, private, Co. M; David M. Earl, Co. M; Edward Pfister, private, Co. E; Ebbe Ebbeson, private, Co. L; William Praeger, private Co. A; Gus Grahn, private, Co. L; James P. Howard, private Co. I.

The William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., has lately taken a remarkable step in advance, in the way of enlarging its capacities of the plant for the manufacture of machinery and in ship building. This has been done through the instrumentality of a prominent financial company of Philadelphia, whereby the capital stock of the Trigg Company has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The company has also acquired the right to increase its city holdings of real estate up to 75 acres within the corporate limits of Richmond, and to 500 acres without the city. The items here referred to mark the development of a most successful and vigorous establishment, and one which bids fair to become the most important factor in the commercial and manufacturing supremacy of the New South. In view of the natural advantages possessed by Richmond as a manufacturing center, it is the intention of the William R. Trigg Company to extend its works in the direction of foundry business, the situation of the city being especially favorable for this type of work. The suggestion has been made to establish a great rolling mill plant at this point, and the reasons are cogent when the fact is taken into account that Richmond and Philadelphia are more than a hundred miles nearer each other than are Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The coal delivered at Richmond by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is mined from the celebrated New River district of West Virginia, and is regarded as the best fuel for industrial purposes to be found in the market. As the company has in view the construction of steamships for the merchant marine on a large scale, it is probable that within a year these works will be in full blast, with contracts embodying some of the most important work to be done in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

The unfortunate adjutant of the Military Academy, Captain Rivers, has for some time been the target for paper missiles flying at him from all parts of the country. The provocation for this assault, in which this accomplished officer vicariously represents the Board of Visitors of 1900, the authorities of the Military Academy, and the War Department, is the removal of the old fort at West Point to admit of a much needed extension of the parade ground. It is erroneously assumed that the fort is a Revolutionary relic, and the various Sons and Daughters of the Revolution have been invoking the shades of Washington and his compatriots to stay the sacrilegious hand that would destroy it, which hand they appear to think is in the possession of the adjutant of the Academy. As a matter of fact, the fort in question only dates from the days of General Delafield, who was Superintendent from 1838 to 1845, and again from 1850 to 1861. It was built as an illustration of what was then a modern fortification, but was out of date even before it was completed. It has never been of any use except to furnish the cadets with a duelling ground. The old water battery on the river front, just below Fort Clinton, is a Revolutionary relic, and as such will be preserved. In their report the board of 1900 said: "It is advisable to extend the grounds for parade and for the summer camp by leveling the embankment and filling up the ditch around Fort Clinton. This can be done without disturbing the old wall on the water front of the fort, which is of historic interest as a relic of Revolutionary times." It is in pursuance of this recommendation that the present change is being made.

A summary of enlistments in the Army during April, 1901, has been received from Capt. John P. Finley, 9th Inf., recruiting officer at Syracuse, N. Y. It shows 325 recruiting stations in cities, an increase of 12 over March; 110 at military posts, and 27 in the field, an increase of three. In cities 2,766 men were enlisted, 450 less than in March, and 7,322 were rejected. At military posts 307 were enlisted, an increase of 10, and 526 were rejected. In the field there were 112 enlistments, an increase of 52, and only one rejection. The aggregate enlistment was 3,393, a decrease of 353 from March, and the aggregate rejection 7,849, a decrease of 1,813. Compared with April, 1900, there was an increase of 2,119 enlistments and 2,652 rejections.

Acting under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States, the district attorney at Honolulu, Hawaii, will institute proceedings in condemnation of certain lands on the borders of Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, as a site for the proposed naval station at that point. These proceedings have been found necessary on account of the exorbitant prices asked by the owners of the property involved. Work will be at once commenced looking to the construction of proper buildings and wharves. The channel leading to Pearl Harbor will be dredged to a depth of 30 feet by some 500 feet in width, giving a fine and safe entrance to about the only safe harbor in the South Pacific.

The board appointed under a recent act of Congress to investigate and report upon the advisability of acquiring Lakes Union and Washington, Wash., has reported against the project. The idea was that a fresh water basin for laying up ships at this place would be of much public benefit. The board, however, took the ground that the expense would be too great, and it is likely the matter will be dropped. The lakes are situated some distance from the Bremerton dockyard, and the board expresses the opinion that even if acquired for the purpose intended they would have to be abandoned as impracticable in the end.

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OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA.

The withdrawal of the allied forces from China and the diminution of armed international troops to the limits of legation guards and scattered garrisons bring the Powers face to face with the question of how they are to obtain from China the satisfaction of their demands for indemnity for the expenses incurred in the relief of the legations in Peking. It is very easy to talk glibly about forcing the Chinese to pay the sum of several hundred million dollars, but in view of her exhausted condition the proposition seems to give a peculiar point to the story told recently by a Chinese diplomat to illustrate the condition of his country. A robber once set upon a wealthy man and demanded his money or his life. The demand being refused, the miscreant beat his victim almost to death. Then he renewed his demand, whereupon the merchant replied: "But since you have left me half dead, why not be satisfied with half of my money?"

It does not require great depth of penetration as a statesman or diplomat to recognize the difficulty that lies in the way of a settlement of the indemnity claims. To force too early a payment will compel the native government to weaken itself to such an extent that it will be unable to provide what defense is necessary for foreigners, which would be lamentably weak at best. A good treasury is a requisite for strong government, and to impoverish China by forcing immediate payment would be to play into the hands of the turbulent elements, which is the very last thing that the foreign nations would desire.

Yet again, the suggestion that China increase her tariff duties on importations to raise the necessary money offers no easier a solution; for Europe and America are looking for a readier access to the Chinese markets, and this increase of customs charges would only add a tariff wall to the Great Wall, which has so long tended to keep off the outside world. It would be a picture of inconsistency if Europe and the United States, after wrangling among themselves about the "open door," and prating hotly and suspiciously of freer trade with China, should turn around and impose financial obligations that the country could meet only by placing further obstacles in the way of reaching the Chinese markets.

In a sense, China is under no particular obligation to pay the allies a cent for the work they did. The situation is not analogous to that of a conquered country. The allies were not at war with China. No such pretension was made during any stage of the operations. The international troops were really operating as an independent police force to aid the Chinese to preserve order against the inroads of rebellious subjects, who in their efforts to overthrow the constituted authority were endangering the lives of foreigners. Whatever may be asked of China, may not strictly be demanded as a war indemnity. Of course, the Chinese government should show itself properly grateful for the assistance rendered by the intervening Powers, and undoubtedly would pay all it could to discharge the obligation, but to admit China's debt in that respect is by no means to maintain the justice of a war indemnity in the strict meaning of that term. As the situation clears, it is beginning to the recent complications will be the one that shall act so as to give the least offense to the peculiar pride for which the Chinese are noted. The attitude of the American troops in China will give us a clue to the line of least resistance in winning the confidence, if not the esteem, of the Mongolian peoples. While severe and

rigidly just, General Chaffee and the officers under him always acted with due regard to the fact that they were bringing one civilization in contact with another and that kindness would, in the long run, prove better for all concerned than the mere assertion of brute force.

Two notable examples of this policy of dealing with less fortunate nations will serve to illustrate the point we wish to make. Our show of force when Commodore Perry visited the shores of Japan half a century ago and obtained the opening of her ports to western trade was accompanied by so courteous a condescension and by such respect for the feelings of the natives, that a warm affection was kindled between the nations that has survived Japan's sudden awakening to knowledge of her latent powers and seems to grow stronger with the years. Modern history may be searched in vain for a rapprochement between nations like that between Japan and America, which had its inception in frowning port-holes and not in the inkwells of elusive diplomats. The situation, as we now know, needed straightforward, direct negotiations, and it was fortunate for both countries that destiny shouldered the responsibility of the occasion upon the Navy, in which plainness of speech and action is encouraged by the best traditions of the Service.

The war with Spain brought us another opportunity, and we rose to it. China is not the only country to wish to "save its face." Spain, with a history behind her of years of supremacy, had her pride satisfied with our gift, our "douceur," of twenty million dollars, which the sensitive Castilian could easily construe into a substantial and material expression of our recognition of the fact that she could have continued the war, if so disposed. The consequence is that to-day, it is safe to say, the relations between this country and Spain are more pleasant and more likely to grow into a permanent friendship than they were for thirty years before the war of 1898. It is now known that when the grant of twenty millions to Spain was won from the American peace commissioners it was because they were shown that although Spain was not legally entitled to it, her people needed some balm for their wounded honor. A less sensitive people than the Spaniards, and might have concluded the negotiations with more shakels in their purse, but with a legacy of hatred from those they had conquered it would have taken centuries to extinguish. The results of our appreciation of Spain's position in the eyes of the world are a vindication of the truth of Voltaire's declaration that the best diplomacy springs from the best knowledge of human nature.

It is in such a spirit that we must confront the Chinese situation. A great step towards placing ourselves on a footing of amity with the natives has been taken by our Army and Navy forces in the Orient. Only recently we had occasion to comment on the lessons in mercy and pity that one of our Cavalry officers in China had taught the missionaries. Surely the Chinese have been able to contrast the quiet, businesslike, unrevenged conduct of our soldiers and marines with the highly wrought and frenzied vindictiveness of the professed lovers of peace. The Chinese are like an Illinois farmer we once knew, and who used to say, after he had scratched his head for half an hour in thought: "I'm slow at conclusions, but when they're formed they stick." The fact that the Chinese have thus been able to make comparisons between our soldiers and civilians entirely to the credit of the soldiers may have an incalculable effect upon our future relations with the Chinese Empire.

While other nations have been gaining ephemeral glory out of punitive expeditions, with their long and ghastly records of dead Chinese, our troops have been showing the benighted natives that there is something else in the great outside civilization than ferocity and the desire of revenge. The Chinese are a people who think more highly of the pity that saves a life at the brink than of a gentleness that has never put the life in danger. Before such a race our soldiers and sailors have acquitted themselves well, and perhaps into some future Chinese proverb they may cause to be woven this sentiment:

Great is the mercy that keeps the sabre sheathed,
But greater still that checks the uplifted sword.

According to the views of the American Medical Association, as expressed in its recent convention at St. Paul, the medical department of the Army is not receiving fair play at the hands of Congress. The president of the association in his annual report says: "The Army Reorganization law of the last Congress was inexplicable and inexcusable. It grades the Medical Department for rank, promotion, and, in consequence, for pay, below every other department and special corps of the Army, and with the exception of second lieutenants, it is graded below the line. In accordance with its provisions, a medical officer, to obtain a colonelcy, must pass through three times as many trials as an officer of either the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence, or the Pay Department; more than twice as many as an officer of Engineers or of Ordnance, and nearly twice as many as an officer of the Signal Corps. The effect of this discrimination is not only to lower the rank and pay of medical officers, but must result in lessening the efficiency of the corps by repelling men of spirit and worth. When the Congress, by the enactment of a law, degrades, relatively, the status of an important body of medical men engaged in a public service, it strikes at the status of every physician in the country. It becomes, therefore,

the duty of every member of the medical profession, jealous of his rights, his prerogatives, and the fair name he may leave his children, to resent as personal between himself and every member of the Congress who voted for this law the action which cast a stigma upon our profession."

There appears to be a growing feeling among graduates of the Naval Academy that the Graduates' Association in its present form has survived its usefulness, serving, as a graduate remarked after attending the recent session, "merely to stir up a useless wrangle over some trivial point, and to spoil one's appetite for dinner." Those who attend its yearly meetings are at Annapolis primarily for a social reunion. They are, as a rule, ignorant of the action of their predecessors, few graduates being able to attend on successive years, and this results in reconsideration of old questions, as it did this year in the matter of a distinguishing badge, as is shown in the communication from Park Benjamin, which we print elsewhere. It is suggested that matters of business might better be left to the consideration of the large local organization of Naval Academy graduates, such as those of New York and Philadelphia, which by correspondence and the interchange of ideas by occasional meetings of committees, could speak with authority for the entire body of graduates. The Graduates' Association at Annapolis could serve a useful purpose in preserving a record of matters relating to the Academy and to its graduates. At present the affairs of the Association are conducted by a limited body of graduates who come together for good fellowship rather than for business, who represent only themselves, and whose action for the graduates as a body is liable to be met with criticism by the many, who through inability to be present are unable to express their views, and are in no way represented.

The New York "Sun," says: "The effect of the investigation by Congress into hazing at West Point appears already to have passed away. Two members of Congress, Senator Dietrich and Congressman Stark, both of Nebraska, have announced their intention to support Henry L. Bowlby, of their State, in his violation of his word and of the regulations. Senator Dietrich says he will have Bowlby sent back to the Academy; Mr. Stark says he will appoint him to the vacancy caused by his dismissal. Yet probably both of these statesmen will wonder in future years why hazing is not stamped out at the Military Academy, and like some of their fellow Congressmen, advocate the closing of the school as the only way to end the custom. It is greatly to be hoped, for the reputation of the Senator and the Congressman, that they may change their minds before they put their threats into effect. Enough evil has been done to discipline in the Army by the ill-advised interference of Congressmen. With our larger Army, and the larger number of officers, there is less room for clemency in cases like that of Bowlby, and every use of such power as Congressman Stark threatens has a disproportionately far-reaching and evil effect on the service." Fortunately, the law protects the Academy against the evil purposes of these Congressmen.

The daily papers have long stories about alleged Army supply frauds at San Francisco, but there is no evidence that Army officers are involved in them. General Shafter, in all probability, stated the case exactly when he said: "I have no personal knowledge of this trouble, but it does not seem to amount to a great deal. Recruits, perhaps, or soldiers being hard up, have sold to these peddlers about the camps shoes, blankets and other stores issued to the forces by the Quartermaster's Department. It is a military offence for soldiers to sell the stores, and a crime under the statutes for the peddlers to buy them, but the petty, illegal traffic goes on. I am glad these fellows have been caught, if they are guilty, for an example is needed to stop the traffic." It appears that for some time stores in the city had signs out, reading, "Government goods for sale here," and even inserted advertisements in the papers. Colonel Maus began an investigation and rounded up some second hand dealers. In San Francisco, where yellow journalism is perniciously active, the cry of fraud at once arose.

The annual meeting of the Graduates' Association took place in the chapel of the Military Academy June 8. The attendance was small, there being no particular effort to have a large representation this year, as it is hoped that all who can in any way attend in the centennial year of 1902 will be on hand. The report of the treasurer showed the association to be in good condition, the number of new members who were admitted during the past year exceeding the total number admitted for a number of years past. The only business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield being re-elected as the president. Of the 403 members of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy, according to the last report, 156, or 40 per cent., are in civil life. As there were 326 graduates in civil life in 1900, including the class of 1899, and 1,363 in the Army, it would appear that the proportion of civilian graduates joining the Association is much larger than of military graduates, the percentage in the one case being nearly fifty, and the other less than twenty.

Women invaded the convention of the American Medical Association at St. Paul, Minn., on June 6, and protested against "Government regulation of vice in the Philippines." One of these women was Miss Susan B. Anthony, who for fifty years has done more to develop the fussy and shallow meddling of women in public affairs than they don't understand than any other woman in America. In view of the fact that General MacArthur has officially and repeatedly denied that there has been any Government vice regulation, the appearance of the women in the convention was an unseemly impertinence and bordered closely upon a vulgar bid for newspaper notoriety. Dr. L. L. Seaman, an ex-volunteer surgeon, took the women crusaders sadly aback by declaring that if there was an increase of vice in Manila the "misguided women enthusiasts," by abolishing the canteen, had themselves to thank for it. This caused an uproar among the women and all wanted to talk at once, but President Reed cut off further discussion.

In an interview with the New York "Sun's" correspondent at Manila, General Chaffee, who arrived there June 6 on the Sumner from Taku, declared that the settlement of the Chinese question hinges on a satisfactory allotment of the indemnity. General Chaffee is quoted as saying that the allies had lost all their gains by their protracted stay. They had forfeited every right to reproach the Chinese by their persevering aggressiveness, unnecessary expeditions, which had inflamed the natives, and their insistence upon executions, all of which had placed foreigners in a more unfavorable light in Chinese eyes than before the Boxer troubles. General Chaffee was to sail on the transport Wright in a few days to visit all practicable points in the Archipelago, returning about July 1. He is full of energy, and has strong convictions as to conditions in the Philippines.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held an important meeting last week and finally decided several questions of the utmost interest to the Artillery. Exactly what decision was reached by the board on the question of the size, thickness and shape of the steel shields for the protection of gunners serving at rapid-firing guns is not yet known. The program for the coming comprehensive test of mortar batteries to be held this summer at Portland, Me., was decided upon, but this also will not be made public until the Secretary of War has approved the records of the meeting. Many other matters of equal importance and interest very considered and will be given to the public shortly.

Major General Brooke, commanding Department of the East, in a circular letter dated Feb. 16, outlined a plan of post recruiting to be conducted so as to embrace—in addition to post recruiting officers,—such officers of the Artillery Corps as it may be desirable to order from their posts to points within the Department of the East, to make enlistments for their respective companies. In a later circular he directs an extension of that scheme so as to provide for the recruitment of the new companies of the Coast Artillery, and the companies from which the transfers to them are to be made, as rapidly as possible without prejudice to the early organization of the infantry and cavalry regiments for service in the Philippines.

In the report of the baseball game at Annapolis, on May 18, which the Army Officers Athletic Association sends out to the officers on foreign service they speak most pleasantly of the entertainment given the successful Army team by their Navy brethren, saying: "After the game our men attended a reception in honor of the two teams, and in the evening they attended the hop given in the armory. The naval officers and cadets were ideal hosts. The cordial and sportsmanlike spirit which was manifested by all during the entire visit could not but impress any witness of it with the fact that such meetings between the two Services are of great mutual benefit."

Rear Admiral Crowninshield has written an official letter to the Secretary of the Navy protesting against the recent action of Assistant Secretary Hackett in calling upon Captain Wainwright for an invitation to present the diplomas to the graduating class of the Naval Academy. It seems that Captain Wainwright had invited Admiral Crowninshield to officiate, but Mr. Hackett demanded that the invitation be recalled on the ground that he was entitled to it. Secretary Long will take no action in the matter.

The Headquarters of the Marine Corps in Washington has moved from the Barracks to the Bank Building, pending the construction at the Marine Barracks of the new building for which appropriation was made by the last Congress. The quarters in the new building are exceedingly comfortable, and officers are generally well satisfied with the temporary change.

The 27th U. S. Infantry, organized at Plattsburg Barracks by Colonel Sanno and at Fort McPherson by Colonel French, is now recruiting to the maximum with the exception of one Company M, of the 3d Battalion.

Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., reported at Washington to the Adjutant General June 14, accompanied by his aide, Capt. Horace Reeves. It is understood that General Bates will be assigned to command the Department of Missouri.

EGBERT HONORED WHERE HE FELL.

A monument to mark the spot where Colonel Egbert fell in the trenches before Malinta, P. I., in March, 1899, has been erected. It consists of ordnance captured from the enemy.

The largest cannon taken by our troops from the insurgents, and incidentally one used to defend the American advance on Malolos, stands with its breech skyward and muzzle in the ground, the "reverse arms" compliment to the dead. Surrounding the base of this gun are four 13-inch shells taken from the same enemy.

The gun is an 8-inch steel Krupp cannon, weighing 5,780 lbs., once a piece of Spanish ordnance but later used by the Filipinos. Two thirds of this cannon are below the base and embedded in the ground. The base itself reaches to the trunnions, and is made of stone covered with a cement coat painted white. The 13-inch shells adorn each of the four corners of this base and like the gun itself are enameled black. Just below the vent of the gun is fastened a brass plate, lacquered for preservation, bearing this inscription: "In Memory of Col. Harry Clay Egbert, U. S. Army, Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., who was mortally wounded on this spot, while leading his regiment, the 22d U. S. Infantry, 27th March, 1899."

The above date is the exact time of the fatality, says the Manila "Times," though the great monument erected to Colonel Egbert's memory at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, gives it as March 25, as also the memorial tower at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Malinta monument stands on the exact spot where Colonel Egbert fell, 200 yards south of the railroad. The spot was identified by Major Kulp, Surg., U. S. V., who was talking with Col. Egbert when he was shot. Major Kulp is responsible for the erection of the monument, and has displayed great energy in having the memorial finished before he went home and the spot could be forgotten. Major Cruise, the Depot Quartermaster, volunteered all the assistance in his power, and after the ordnance was obtained from the Arsenal, Mr. McChesney, the Master Mechanic of the Q. M. shops, took charge of its preparation and final erection.

As the land where the monument was to be erected was claimed both by the church and the railway company, Major Kulp secured the permission of the Archbishop and the railway manager to insure the monument in the event of future disputes. The memorial was completed on Sunday, April 21, after three months of preparation.

"Mrs. Egbert, widow of the late General, is at present in Manila," says the Manila "Times," "and is the highly esteemed librarian of the Manila Public Library."

MAJOR KULP'S RECORD.

On the departure from Manila for the States, via Europe, on April 30, of Major John S. Kulp, U. S. V., (Captain and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.) recently in charge of Army Hospital No. 3, the Manila "Times" said: "In Major Kulp's departure the Division loses one of the ablest medical officers, whose progressiveness and energy has benefited the Army here in many ways. He will take the long passage home to his station in New York for the purpose of studying the methods of administration in the foreign army hospitals, principally in Berlin, Paris and London. Major Kulp has been with the Division since March 4, 1899, when he came here attached as surgeon to the 22d Infantry. He served in the Pasig River expedition under General Wheaton, from March 13 to 20; in the advance to Malolos under General McArthur, from March 24 to April 1; and with General Lawton's northern expedition from April 21 to May 24, 1899. During this period of active service he was present in every engagement.

"Major Kulp has built up the model Hospital No. 3 of to-day from what was only a supplementary ward. Besides this he has established the Hospital Corps School of Instruction, and Hospital Corps Camp of Casuals, adjacent to the hospital, the former being the first American school to be established in the Islands. He has the reputation of having the best disciplined hospital in the Division. At one time a sick teamster was carried into a ward and some days later plague symptoms developed. A most rigid quarantine was swiftly established, with the result that there was no repetition of this contagious disease. Major Kulp has seen more active service than many Army surgeons. He was on the Alaskan Exploring Expedition No. 3, in 1897, and left that to come to the Philippines. Prior to this, he made an 1,100 mile cavalry ride from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., in 1895."

GOOD EXAMPLE OF THE 28TH INF., U. S. A.

From Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where the 28th U. S. Infantry has been organizing under Col. Mott Hooton, comes high praise of the men of that command for their exemplary behavior. On June 5, 600 soldiers received two months pay, and there was not a single case of disorderly conduct reported on June 6, which is something remarkable; no one was in the guard house and every man responded to the first roll call at 11 o'clock on the night of Jan. 5, except a few tardy ones who reported soon after. All were present at guard mount on the morning of June 6.

Speaking of the good behavior of the men of the 28th, the "Register-Democrat," of Vancouver, says: "This is a new regiment, and as yet has only three officers, in addition to the chaplain, and such behavior is unprecedented in the experience of Army officers, as well as in the experience of the civilians of the city."

"The reason for such conduct is to be ascribed to a circular order, issued to the regiment by Colonel Hooton, and which has been read to them the last four evenings. It reads as follows:

"This being the first time you have received pay from the Government, and considering your inexperience as soldiers, the commanding officer indulges the hope that your behavior will be such as to reflect credit upon yourselves, this new regiment now organizing, and upon the Army as a whole. Let your conduct be above reproach, and commit no act that would bring disgrace on the uniform you wear. A strict compliance with these admonitions is enjoined."

"The foregoing order is dignified and places a value on the uniform of the soldiers not generally recognized. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the men behaved so well. Their better nature was appealed to, and a recognized worth of the soldier shown by their superior officer, to which true American manhood responded, as it always will respond when appealed to in the right way."

CAPTAIN HALL PROMPTLY DEFENDED.

The case of Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C., which we set out in its proper light in our issue of June 1, in which we reviewed the findings of the court that inquired into his conduct at Pekin, has been widely discussed in the daily newspapers since then, and it must have been gratifying to friends of the Service to see with what unanimity the civilian character of the hounding he was subjected to is reprobated by the press. One correspondent writes to the New York "Times" in this strain:

"Is there not a likeness between the Conger-Hall case and the Dreyfus affair? In both we have the willingness to blacken character and ruin a life out of regard to the feelings of a class, and the feelings of the class in each case were nothing but the feeling of class dignity. If this American incident at Pekin has been correctly reported, the word 'atrocious,' used by one of your correspondents, is none too strong. And amid what surroundings! When hourly, before the possibility of an awful fate, the men stood ready to slay their women and then kill themselves, that such feelings could live, and not only remain alive, but move to action! How strange that the word human could ever have meant humane."

The New York "Sun" of June 11 editorially calls Captain Hall's case "one of persecution." It is pleased to note that his promotion, to be brevet major, is a decisive answer to his calumniators. The "Sun" agrees with us in doubting that Captain Myers, of the Marine Corps, was one of the "accusers," since that officer must have known that the proper way to make accusations is by the preferring of charges. "The case," it says, "reflects no credit upon those who gave currency to unfounded accusations involving a soldier's honor. Captain Hall comes out of court without a stain on his reputation."

IN FAVOR OF THE ARMY CANTEEN.

By unanimous vote, the American Medical Association, at its annual meeting in St. Paul, Minn., June 8, adopted a report indorsing the movement for the re-establishment of the Army post canteen. The Committee on Legislation, through the chairman, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, presented a report reciting the resolutions adopted by the Military Surgeons last week, and continued as follows:

"We have carefully considered the resolution proposed, and declare it to be wise and proper and of importance to every citizen of the republic. The resolution is the outgrowth of careful study and observation by the Medical Department of the United States Army, is concurred in by the commanding officers at the several posts, and is intended to correct serious abuses under the present law, which result in drunkenness, desertion, insubordination, dishonorable discharge, crime, poverty, appalling increase in disease and invalidism among the soldiers of the United States Army."

"We find that the experience of the foreign governments coincides with that of the National Association of Military Surgeons in the necessity for the Army post exchange, or canteen."

"We recommend that the American Medical Association adopt the resolution proposed, and that it petition the Congress of the United States to repeal at the earliest moment the objectionable law which prohibits the Army post exchange."

The association adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this body deplores the action of the Congress in abolishing the Army post exchange, or canteen, and in the interest of discipline, morality and sanitation recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date."

It should have been explained in the article "West Point in the Field," on page 983 of the Army and Navy Journal of June 8, that the aggregate of losses in Virginia includes only the Union losses. The losses under Grant in eight months of actual campaigning, during which he destroyed Lee's Army, were 124,390; those under the previous commanders of the Army of the Potomac in the same number of months of actual campaigning were 143,925. It is impossible to give any exact estimate of the Confederate losses during the closing campaigns in Virginia. Those in the several battles mentioned in the article we refer to are included in the total of casualties at the end of the table. This table shows that in the comparatively insignificant if important contest of Wilson's Creek the aggregate of losses on both sides was 2,330. From this the totals run up to 92,700 for the losses on both sides in the Appomattox campaign of ten days. In the war with Russia in 1866 the Austrians alone lost 84,050 in the two months' campaign. The losses on both sides in the Atlanta campaign, covering over four months, were 66,600.

The ages of the several superintendents of the U. S. Military Academy at the time of their appointment, dating from their nearest birthday, are as follows: Jonathan Williams, 52; Jonathan Williams, 55; Joseph G. Swift, 29; Sylvanus Thayer, 32; Rene E. DeRussy, 43; Richard Delafield, 40; Henry Brewerton, 44; Robert E. Lee, 46; John G. Barnard, 40; Richard Delafield, 58; Peter G. T. Beauregard, 43; Richard Delafield, 62; Alex. H. Bowman, 58; Zealous B. Tower, 45; George W. Cullum, 55; Thomas G. Pitcher, 42; Thomas H. Ruger, 38; John M. Schofield, 45; Oliver O. Howard, 50; Wesley Merritt, 46; John G. Parke, 60; John M. Wilson, 52; Oswald H. Ernst, 51; Albert L. Mills, 44. The youngest man at the time of appointment was Jonathan G. Swift and the oldest Richard Delafield. The average age has been 47. One superintendent was a major general at the time of appointment, one a brigadier general, five colonels, three lieutenant colonels, five majors, four captains and one, Albert L. Mills, now captain of the 6th Cavalry, a first lieutenant. Two superintendents, Schofield and Howard, have been general officers, fifteen officers of the Engineer Corps, two cavalry officers and two officers of infantry.

The N. Y. "Tribune" says: "Uncle Sam will not celebrate the Fourth of July by exploding under the water in the Narrows three and one-half tons of dynamite purchased for use in torpedos in the Spanish-American War, and now stored at Fort Wadsworth. Two men stepped forward with bids, which were opened in the Army Building yesterday, and relieved the Government of the job of disposing of it by explosion. They were James J. Donovan, of No. 203 Broadway, who

bid three cents a pound, and A. Olsen, who wanted to get the dynamite for one cent a pound. Mr. Donovan will remove the explosive stuff, for which the usual price is eighteen cents a pound, delivered, within a few days, and people living in the neighborhood of the Narrows will breathe freely once more."

The Grant Memorial Committee invite artists to send to the officer in charge of Public Buildings, War Department, Washington, D. C., at their own expense and between March 1 and April 1, 1902, plaster models they may have to offer of a statue or memorial of Grant, on the scale of one inch to a foot and not to cost over \$240,000, completed. One thousand dollars will be paid to each of the six artists whose designs are selected as the most meritorious. The members of the committee are Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Chairman; Hon. Geo. Peabody Wetmore, U. S. Senate, Chairman, Joint Committee of the Library; Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Fred. C. Squires is its Secretary, and Col. G. A. Bingham, U. S. A., Executive and Disbursing Officer.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, has chosen Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of the Senator, to christen the cruiser Cleveland, which will be launched next August at Bath, Me. Senator Hanna accepted the invitation on behalf of his daughter and suggested that Miss Bessie Johnson, the Mayor's daughter, share the honors and press the signal electric button, but Miss Johnson declined on account of a previous engagement.

Appointments to West Point have been made during the present week as follows: Nathan Harovitz, New York City; Clarence R. Lyman, La.; Adolph D. Heariquesalt, La.; Henry T. Burgin, Fla.; A. F. Georgalt, Fla.; Philip Mathews, New York City.

Governors Island, which is usually free from excitement, has the monotony occasionally varied by the escape of a general prisoner. Two of such prisoners escaped June 9 by means of an improvised raft, and at latest accounts had not been recaptured. This class is, however, usually run down.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Lewis S. Tesson, Chief Surgeon of the Dept. of the Columbia, died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 7, from apoplexy, after an illness of one month. He was born in Missouri and was appointed an assistant surgeon June 26, 1875, and was a graduate of the University of St. Louis, Mo. He was on duty as contract surgeon, U. S. Army, in the Army of the Tennessee, from March, 1864, to January, 1865; on duty as contract surgeon in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Indian Territory from September, 1868, to November, 1869; in Wyoming, Nebraska and Arizona to September, 1873, and at Fort Leavenworth military prison from January to July, 1875; was assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, on duty in Kansas and Montana, to April, 1880; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to June, 1882; in Texas to December, 1885; in Arizona to November, 1886; at Chicago, Ill., to January, 1888; at Watervliet Arsenal, New York, to May, 1889; at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, to May, 1893; at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to August, 1894; at Chicago, Ill., to August, 1895; at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont (sick leave from February to October, 1897), to June, 1900, and at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as chief surgeon, Department of Columbia, to date of death.

Lieut. Walter H. Lee, Jr., Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., killed in the Philippines June 10, in an action near Lipa, was born in, and appointed from, North Carolina. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy Feb. 18, 1901, and appointed second lieutenant of Engineers Feb. 2, 1901. He was on graduating leave to March 10, 1901, en route to Manila to April 19, 1901, and on duty with his company, B, 1st Battalion Engineers, until June 10, 1901, when he met his death.

Capt. Anton Springer, 1st U. S. Inf., killed in action near Lipa, Province of Batangas, P. I., on June 10, was born in France and appointed from New York as cadet, U. S. Military Academy, June 17, 1891, and was graduated additional second lieutenant, 21st Infantry, June 12, 1895; was promoted second lieutenant, July 5, 1895, first lieutenant of infantry, Aug. 6, 1898; was assigned to the 21st Infantry Jan. 1, 1899, promoted captain, 1st Infantry, March 4, 1901. During his service in the Philippines Captain Springer participated in the engagements at Gaudaloupe Ridge and Zapote River, in June, 1899, and was recommended for brevet captain by Gen. Lawton for gallantry under fire on these occasions. He was commended by Gen. Chambers McKibbin for perfect conduct, courage and fortitude in battle at the Santiago campaign. This commendation was approved by the Brevet Board, which recommended Captain (then second lieutenant) Springer for the brevet of first lieutenant, U. S. A., for gallantry at Santiago de Cuba. Captain Springer leaves a wife and child, in Pittsburg, Pa.

Major William H. Daly, late chief surgeon, U. S. V., who served on the staff of Lieutenant General Miles, U. S. A., in Porto Rico, during the Spanish War, committed suicide at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., June 9, by shooting himself in the right temple. No cause is known for Dr. Daly's deed unless it be that insomnia drove him to temporary insanity. For some time past he had been unable to sleep regularly, and it is thought that after a sleepless night he concluded to end all. He gained international prominence during the Cuban war. It was his report to the commanding general of the Army that started the "embalmed beef" investigation. He was honorably discharged from the Army Jan. 18, 1899.

John E. Ryan, who served with the 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry ("Rough Riders"), and was wounded in the battle of San Juan, committed suicide, June 6, at Magdalena, N. M.

Capt. William H. Wilhelm, 21st U. S. Inf., who died at Manila, P. I., June 12, 1901, from wounds received in a fight with insurgents near Lipa, June 10, was born in Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy as a second lieutenant of the 10th Infantry June 11, 1888, was promoted first lieutenant July 31, 1895, and captain, 21st Infantry, March 31, 1899. Captain Wilhelm was recommended for brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services, brave actions and example, and cool and deliberate judgment while commanding his company in action under a galling fire from a superior force of the enemy, protected behind strong breastworks at San Mateo, P. I., August 12, 1899. He was also recommended for a Medal of Honor for gallantry in the same engagement.

PERSONAL.

Brig. General Geo. H. Weeks, U. S. A., has left Fort Porter for Plattsburg, N. Y.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U. S. N., is at 36 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bowles are visiting in Newport, R. I.

Capt. C. Marrast Perkins U. S. M. C., of the Iowa, was a patient at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., June 4.

Lieut. Edwin Landow, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Caswell, N. C., this week from a pleasant visit to Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. Albert Hartsuff, U. S. A., retired, arrived in New York June 9 from a few months visit to Europe looking well and hearty.

Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 27th U. S. Inf., leaves Santiago de Cuba this week to join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga.

The serious illness at her home in Marseilles, Wyandotte County, Ohio, of Mrs. Valentine Fahl, oldest sister of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., is reported. She is 77 years of age.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., of the West Point Board of Visitors, left there June 10 to spend the summer on the Atlantic seacoast.

Lieut. S. C. Loring, 27th Inf., lately on a short leave in New York, with quarters at the Grand Hotel, will join at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., next week.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, Art. Corps, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week to spend the summer on leave, for the benefit of his health, which has not been good of late.

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surgeon, U. S. A., is expected in New York this week from Havana, Cuba, to spend the summer on leave in the United States.

Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, U. S. A., now on duty in Cuba, expects to spend a leave in the United States this summer and visit his numerous friends in New York.

Prof. Wright P. Edgerton, U. S. M. A., Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Gladys Edgerton sailed June 8 for Hamburg, Germany, on the steamship Patricia to spend the summer vacation.

Surg. Frank J. Ives, U. S. A., has reported for duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He has just returned from China where he was serving as Chief Surgeon of the China Relief Expedition.

Contract Surgeon R. C. Eve, U. S. A., who has been on duty for some time past at Key West Barracks, Florida, relinquished duty there June 7, and has gone to Fort Monroe, Va.

Major F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., and Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps, stationed in Porto Rico, have been assigned by the Secretary of War to muster out the present Porto Rico regiment.

Capt. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., who will retire from the staff of General Shafter when the latter relinquishes active duty on June 30, will remain in San Francisco for the summer on recruiting duty.

Major J. C. Ord, U. S. A., now at Chevy Chase, Md., will go to Peekskill, N. Y., towards the end of the summer vacation for duty at the Military Academy there, in succession to Lieut. L. H. Orleman, U. S. A.

Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClinton, who made the first discovery of the relics of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition which had sailed for Arctic regions on May 19, 1845, is still living, a veteran of 82 years.

Count Coloredo Mansfield, Lieutenant Pachner and Lieutenant Bolene, officers of the Austrian Navy, visited the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., on June 8, and were received by Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N.

Civil Engineer E. P. Goodrich, who resigned, to take effect July 31, has agreed to withdraw his resignation. He is at present on duty at the New York Navy Yard, and much satisfaction is expressed that he is to remain in the Service.

Mrs. Burroughs, wife of Chief Carpenter Alonzo C. Burroughs, U. S. N., arrived at Vallejo, Cal., from the East June 3, to rejoin her husband, who is stationed at Mare Island. She has taken up her residence at the Lazelle House.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo has had some distinguished visitors this week, including Secretary of War Root, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Miles, Major General Corbin, Major General Young, Colonel Johnston and several ladies.

Major Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, now on the Pacific Coast, soon returns to duty on the staff of his old chief, Lieutenant General Miles, on which he served for several years. While with the Lieutenant General he will have the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Lieut. Col. S. Reber, A. D. C. to Lieutenant General Miles, has succeeded the late Lieutenant Colonel Michler as military secretary. Colonel Reber possesses all the qualifications necessary for the position, being an "all round" energetic officer of varied experience.

Capt. Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, who is on the eve of his promotion to major, will remain with the arm of the Service with which he has been identified since July 17, 1874, and not go to the Judge Advocate's Department, for which, however, he has special qualifications.

Mrs. Frederic Halsey Tyler, widow of Lieutenant Tyler, U. S. N., and sister of Mr. F. C. Bradman, of Ashmont, Mass., has sailed for Genoa as the guest of Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Brown. The party will remain abroad until September.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., was called upon June 10, in accordance with annual custom, by the Army and Navy veterans enjoying their water excursion tendered by Mr. John H. Starin. The distinguished General, who is one of the "boys" himself, accompanied the excursion from the island.

Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, 31st U. S. Vols. (captain, 2d U. S. Cavalry), arrived at San Francisco from Manila June 10. His regiment has done excellent service in the Philippines, although strange to say, by virtue of its location and duties, it has had no actual fighting. It returns 1,041 strong, exclusive of officers.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Station, paid a visit to Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yard, June 1, and was received with the honors due his rank. He was accompanied by his family and also by Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., and family. The party was entertained at the home of Rear Admiral Miller.

Miss Emma Spencer, after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant, U. S. A., has left West Point, for Westfield, N. Y. In July she will join her mother at Buffalo. Mrs. Sturtevant and little daughter will spend June with Major H. P. Ritzius, in Westfield, N. Y. In July Mrs. Sturtevant will join Captain Sturtevant at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. J. L. Wilson, U. S. A., is at Asheville, N. C. Comdr. B. S. Richards, U. S. N., is at Bellevue Villa, Highland, N. Y.

Capt. W. H. Paine, 7th Cav., from Cuba, is at Hibernia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Brigham, U. S. A., has left Philadelphia for a visit to Cobourg, Canada.

Lieut. L. S. Ryan, late of the 45th Infantry, is in Lincoln, Neb., his address being 812 E street.

Capt. L. S. Upton, 4th U. S. Inf., who has been on duty in Cuba, should be addressed Big Rapids, Mich.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Saratoga, N. Y., where he should be addressed at The Maples.

Mrs. Morris C. Foote, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., has gone on a visit to San Rafael, Cal., stopping at Hotel Vendome.

Col. J. W. Powell, U. S. A., who has been staying at the Brevort House, New York City, is now at Fox Hill Villa, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Mrs. L. D. Gordon, wife of Capt. W. H. Gordon, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for Norfolk, Conn., where she intends to remain for a part of the summer.

Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, Art. Corps, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp F. L. Guenther, Pan-American Exposition Grounds, Buffalo, N. Y. He should get plenty of recruits, as duty at the camp is very pleasant.

Major James B. Hickey, 11th U. S. Cav., is closing up his official business at Havana, preparatory to joining his regiment at Fort Myer, Va. The gallant Major has made a fine record for efficiency and energy while on staff duty for some time past in Havana.

Mr. Paul Edward Vollum, son of Col. Edward Perry Vollum, U. S. A., retired, and Miss Marie Antoinette Beall, daughter of the late James Henry Beall, of Frederick County, Maryland, were married on June 12, by the Rev. Father Thomas S. Lee, at the Rectory of St. Matthew's Church, Rhode Island Avenue, Washington.

Surgeon W. L. Kneedler, U. S. A., who has been serving in the Philippines, is undergoing treatment in the General Hospital at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for amoebic dysentery. He will be a patient in the hospital for some weeks. Mrs. Kneedler went to Manila some weeks since to join her husband, but before she reached there he was ordered to San Francisco. She returned home on the Hancock this week.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry K. Benham have taken quarters at Chevy Chase, D. C., where they occupy apartments for the summer at the Newlands home-stead during the absence from Washington of Representative and Mrs. Newlands. On their return to the Capital they will probably occupy Woodley, on the beautiful Woodley Lane. Lieutenant Benham is on duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Our San Juan correspondent writes: "The demonstrative welcome tendered to Governor Allen, who arrived at San Juan, May 23, on the Mayflower, easily surpassed any similar previous demonstration. The vessel was met by a launch containing Mr. Hunt, Secretary of Porto Rico; Colonel Buchanan, U. S. A., Commanding District of Porto Rico; Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., Captain of the Port, and other friends of the Governor."

The faces of Army officers figuring in the commissary fraud trials as pictured in the Manila papers, would suggest that they are all graduates of German universities with the regulation duel scars to their credit. The physiognomy of Lieut. John W. Haussermann, U. S. V., one of the lawyers, brings to mind Tennyson's portrait of Sir Lancelot.

"Seamed with an ancient sword-cut on the cheek, And bruised and bronzed."

Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., has recently directed the refitting and clothing anew of the models displaying the various types of American military uniforms from the days of the Revolution up to the present time. The models representing the modern type of the American soldier are being clothed in the newly adopted khaki uniforms, and otherwise altered to faithfully reproduce the American Army, clad as it is at the present time.

Ex-Adjutant Gen. E. A. McAlpin, of New York, was instrumental in securing the release of a prisoner in Sing Sing, sentenced to life for murder. The man during his twelve years of confinement had proved an exemplary prisoner, and the General, who took a kindly interest in him, was convinced he had repented of his crime. General McAlpin is interested in the work of Mrs. Ballington Booth among convicts and takes an interest in other philanthropic matters.

The detail of 1st Lieut. Harold C. Snyder, U. S. M. C., as personal aide to the General Commandant of the Marine Corps is a source of many congratulations from the friends of both parties. Lieutenant Snyder will be remembered favorably by many who, previous to his entry into the Marine Corps, were recipients of marked politeness and courtesy when calling upon the Secretary of the Navy, and the assignment is a deserved recognition of the abilities of an exceptionally able officer.

In the nomination of Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, U. S. A., as a brigadier general, the Manila "New American" sees a merited recognition of faithful and distinguished service. "When he reached the Philippines, in 1899," that paper says, "he mapped out and accomplished work of which the nation will always be proud. Cables connect almost every island in the Archipelago, and there is scarcely a post where the clicking of a telegraph instrument cannot be heard. He has introduced many improvements to the telegraph service. The patent 'buzzer,' which is now in use throughout the system, was improved and made of great practical value to the service during bad weather or when there was trouble with the wires."

A fire of unknown but suspected incendiary origin partially destroyed the residence of Dr. W. W. Folwell at 1620 Fifth street, southeast, Minneapolis, Minn., during the early hours of May 11. Mrs. Folwell was awakened by the smell of smoke, and found the shed at the rear of the house in flames. She awakened her servants and her guests, Mrs. M. Shillock and her daughter Anna, mother and sister of Capt. Paul Shillock, U. S. A., major and surgeon of Volunteers, now on duty in the Philippines. All escaped without difficulty, and the fire department succeeded in confining the flames to a portion of the building, which was insured. Dr. Folwell was at the time in Washington, attending a convention of the National Association of Corrections and Charities. He is Professor of Economics at the State University of Minnesota, and is the father of Lieut. William Bainbridge Folwell, 1st U. S. Inf., Collector of Customs at Port of Trinidad, Cuba, and of Miss Mary Heywood Folwell, who is visiting her brother. Dr. Folwell lost in the fire many valuable books, manuscripts and works of art.

Capt. J. A. Penn, 7th U. S. Inf., after July 1 should be addressed at Batavia, Ohio.

Lieut. Geo. L. Byroade, 1st U. S. Inf., who is visiting in Erie street, Johnstown, Pa., has had his sick leave extended four months.

A Polish journal states that there is still living at Warsaw a veteran of the wars of the first Napoleon, named Vincent Markevitch.

Lieut. S. D. Embrick, Art. Corps, who availed himself of a short leave on completion of his examination for promotion at Atlanta, Ga., rejoined at Fort Fremont, S. C., this week.

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., is on duty as Acting Adjutant General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, until a successor to Col. W. P. Hall is detailed.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, secretary to General MacArthur, who had been sick in hospital for some time, was reported by the Manila papers of May 3, as convalescent.

Lieut. Col. D. J. Craigie, 8th U. S. Inf., after an exceedingly successful tour of recruiting duty in Philadelphia, leaves there in the near future to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. C. A. H. McCauley, D. Q. M. G., is closing up his official business in Philadelphia preparatory to leaving for San Francisco early in July en route to the Philippines. He has been on duty in the Quaker City since, and is very popular socially there.

General and Mrs. Frank Wheaton have announced the engagement of their daughter, Octavia Macomb, to Frederick Hitchcock Morley of Colorado Springs. They leave Washington on June 11 to visit Mr. and Mrs. Morley, parents of Miss Wheaton's fiancé, at Colorado Springs, and will spend the summer in the West, returning in October, to No. 2,433 Columbia road, Washington, D. C.

The latest number of the "Liberty Gazette," published at Bedloe's Island, has the following: Mrs. A. C. Taylor, wife of Major Taylor, is in Washington, D. C., where she is visiting friends. Captain Folger, U. S. N., and Colonel Heap, C. E., U. S. A., are recent visitors. Fort Wood could show a number of brilliant illustrations to show the utter folly of the present canteen law. Recruit Novak, Coast Artillery, unassigned, late second lieutenant, 42d Volunteers, is a recent arrival. "Once a soldier, always a soldier." Captain McArthur has been notified that the recent order transferring him to Vancouver Barracks is suspended until an officer is sent to relieve him.

Manila papers say that the French government has conferred the decoration of Commander of the Order of Nichau-el-Anour upon Capt. William E. Horton, assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, in recognition of his service to the French colony and the family of Baron du Marais, in recovering the latter's body. The Baron had volunteered in April, 1890, to take a message from the Manila merchants to Aguinaldo, asking for the release of the Spanish prisoners. Du Marais never returned from his noble mission, having been assassinated, and his fate remained a mystery till Captain Horton, impressed by the nobility of the sacrifice, determined to find the Baron's remains, which he succeeded in doing in November, 1900, bringing them to Manila for burial.

Miss Elizabeth Booth Orme was married June 10 in Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., to Rawlings Hume. The bride is a niece of Capt. Charles D. Sigbee and a granddaughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, U. S. V. Three cousins of the bride, all granddaughters of General Lockwood, were among the attendants. They were Miss Ethel Sigbee, Miss Carolyn Rittenhouse and Miss Katherine Peck. The other attendants were Miss Dean, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Miss Seaman, of Brooklyn; Miss Tabb, of Hampton, Va., and Miss Miller, of Winston, N. C., all of whom were former schoolmates of the bride at Bryn Mawr, Pa. Miss Mary Hume, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The bride wore a trailing gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a long tulle veil fastened with bride roses. The other attendants were gowned in white organdie with pink roses and pink satin ribbon sashes. Rev. A. K. Stuart, pastor of the church, officiated.

Chief Naval Constructor Frederick T. Bowles, U. S. N., accompanied by Naval Constructor Baxter and Asst. Naval Constructor Nutting, made an inspection of the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, June 5, and spent the entire day in looking over the plant of his Department. The new machinery and facilities and the sites and plans for the new modern ship-building and repair plant. In speaking of additional improvements, Rear Admiral Bowles said: "Additional appropriations for new tools and machinery for this yard's new shops will be recommended to the coming Congress, and in addition to several minor buildings and extensions, I will recommend the passage of an appropriation for a modern foundry, which was recommended last year in the general plan for new shops, but not then provided for." Relative to the new torpedo boat depot for Charlestown for which an appropriation has been made, Rear Admiral Bowles stated that he did not believe a depot of the size originally provided for would be built there. The matter was in the hands of a special board on the subject and what it would decide no one knew.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., and Mrs. Grant attended a reception in Brooklyn, June 7, given in their honor by U. S. Grant Post 327, G. A. R. Previous to the reception there was an informal dinner at the Oxford Club. The event was largely attended and the General and Mrs. Grant received an enthusiastic reception. The General in the course of some remarks, said: "The Americans rescued the Philippines from a civilization of the fourteenth century. They never had an idea of what the right of the other fellow was. They all seemed to be delighted to get under our government. The Army has tried to guide them so that they may know that government is not for the individual, but for the whole people. They have had good laws, but they were poorly enforced. Judge Taft has drawn up and distributed laws which are doing good. In the fifty-three towns I examined all the books and found balances in the hands of the government, which is better than some of our large cities, for the Philippines did not have to issue bonds. The people take great interest in improvements and contribute to help make them." The General was asked about Aguinaldo, and he said he had never seen him, but he was not regarded as so great a capture there as he was here. "To tell the truth, he had lost all his influence. If he had been arrested and put in jail he would have been nobody. 'If, when he comes here,' said General Grant, 'he is treated with the contempt with which he ought to be, he will lose all his influence in his own country, but if he is given receptions and made much of, he will go back to his own country and have many followers. We cannot kill him, of course, but we want to make him feel that he stands on the same footing as any other Filipino.'"

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d U. S. Cav., should be addressed for the present at Elmira, N. Y.

Capt. James Ulio, U. S. A., has left Fargo, N. D., for Fort Keogh, Montana, where he will spend his vacation.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Coghlan are recent arrivals in Newport, R. I., and are quartered at the Robinson.

Capt. Clyde D. Hunt, quartermaster, is a recent arrival in New Orleans, La., and has taken charge of the Quartermaster's office in that city.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., sailed from New York, June 8, with his wife and daughter, for London, England, to spend several months in Europe.

Mrs. Arthur W. Chase, who has been seriously ill at St. Vincent's Hospital for several months, is slowly convalescing at the Marlborough, New York City.

The President has appointed Malcolm Peters Andrus, son of Lieut. Col. E. van A. Andrus, Art. Corps, an alternate at the Military Academy, for Calvin P. Titus, of China wall fame.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and Mrs. Schley were entertained at dinner on June 11 at the National Arts Club, New York, by Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean.

1st Lieut. F. R. Lang, 27th U. S. Inf., is spending the remainder of his sick leave and recovering from a long and severe illness at the summer resort of North Waterboro, York County, Maine, where he should be addressed.

The detachment of Colonel McKibbin from the Department of Texas, with orders to join his regiment in the Philippines, is the cause of the assignment of Col. J. N. Wheeler of the 12th Cavalry to command the Department of Texas. Colonel McKibbin will probably be made a brigadier general in the near future.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ended June 12 were the following: Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Col. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A.; Civil Engineer Franklin C. Prindle, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet P. W. Foote, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, U. S. N.; Major C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, U. S. N.; Gen. Jos. Wheeler, U. S. A.; Asst. Paymaster T. J. Arms, U. S. N., and Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.

The retirement on May 31 of Col. Henry Jackson of the 3d Cavalry promoted Lieut. Col. Albert E. Woodson of the 9th Cavalry to be colonel, and assigns him to the 3d Cavalry; Major John B. Kerr, 10th Cavalry, is advanced to be lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 9th Cavalry; Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, is promoted to be major and assigned to the 5th Cavalry, and Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cavalry, is promoted to be major, vice Kerr, and assigned to the 10th Cavalry.

Speaking of the prospective departure of Gen. R. P. Hughes from Iloilo for the United States, the Iloilo correspondent of the Manila "Times" said: "Upon being relieved, General Hughes, it is understood, will proceed to the United States to enjoy a well-earned rest. He has been in command of the Visayas for two years, assuming command shortly after the bombardment of Iloilo. Since then his services have been most arduous, requiring the exercise of the highest tact and soldierly ability; how well he has accomplished what was required of him, the history of the last two years demonstrates."

Lieut. Commander James H. Bull, U. S. N., on duty at Buffalo, N. Y., in charge of the hydrographic service at the Pan-American grounds, was seriously injured on June 8, by falling from the dome of the Government Building. The surgeons reported that while Commander Bull's injuries were serious, they did not think they would prove fatal. His right leg is broken below the knee, and his hip is fractured. He was removed to his home. Lieut. Commander Bull is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Naval Academy. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American war, and subsequently was detailed to service on the Petrel in Philippine waters, and returned home in August, 1900. Mrs. Bull and four children are with him at Buffalo.

Through the courtesy of Major William H. Corbusier, Medical Dept., U. S. A., the members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and ladies were invited to visit Governors Island on the afternoon of Flag Day, Friday, June 14. The party was received by Major General Brooke, at the flagstaff, where the band was stationed and played patriotic selections. After a visit to Castle William and a drill by the Hospital Corps, refreshments were served in the mess hall, where Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Corbusier received. Major Corbusier is a member of the society. The entertainment committee in charge of the party was as follows: Louis H. Cornish, Chairman; William H. Wayne, Albert J. Squier, Edward Hagaman Hall and Charles Rollinson Lamb.

Captain Shoemaker of the Revenue Cutter Service does not regard seriously the report that Lieutenant Berthoff, who went to Siberia to buy reindeer for this Government, is in danger of perishing on the Siberian coast because no vessel is to be sent to take him off, as he has had considerable experience in the Arctic regions. Lieutenant Berthoff left this country for Europe last February, and in April went to Siberia. He was abundantly supplied with money, and had arranged for a vessel to meet him on the Russian coast in July, and carry to Alaska the reindeer obtained by him. The vessel has not left this country because of a strike of machinists on the Pacific coast. It will, however, sail as soon as arrangements can be made, and when the ice has cleared off the coast of Siberia.

Delphos E. Carpenter was married to Miss Anne Michaela Hogarty, at the Trinity Episcopal church, Greeley, Colorado, June 5, the Rev. H. R. O'Malley, officiating. Only immediate relatives were present. Prof. George E. Toomey of the State Agricultural College, a class-mate of the bridegroom, was best man, and Miss Jessie Jackson, of Greeley, bridesmaid. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride on Tenth street, at which the immediate relatives of the couple were present. The bridegroom is one of the younger attorneys-at-law. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy S. Carpenter, and his grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Carpenter, being members of the Union colony of Colorado, and old settlers in the community. The bride is the youngest daughter of Capt. Michael J. Hogarty, U. S. A., retired, and was born at Greeley, Captain and Mrs. Hogarty were also members of the Union colony. The bride is a graduate of the Greeley high school, class of 1896, and the State Normal School, class of 1898. She has also attended the school of music at the University of Denver, is an accomplished musician and very popular in Greeley society. The wedding trip will be to St. Paul, where Mr. Carpenter goes as national representative of the Modern Woodmen of America to the head camp. They will later visit points of interest in the East, attending the Buffalo Exposition, returning to Greeley about July 5.

Gen. H. M. Robert, U. S. A., should be addressed at Hawthorn, N. J.

Capt. E. C. Bowen, U. S. A., has arrived at St. Paul, Minn., from Grand Forks, N. D.

2d Lieut. R. Furnival, A. C., is detailed in charge of Post Exchange, Ft. Hamilton, June 10.

Asst. Surgeon W. P. Chamberlin, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at 27 Dartmouth street, Boston, Mass.

1st Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Key West Barracks, Florida, has assumed temporary command of that post.

Capt. Chas. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., and Lieut. Edward Lloyd, jr., U. S. N., arrived in New York from abroad, June 12, on the steamship Lahn.

The marriage of Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav., to Miss Ellen Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., is announced to take place on June 26.

Major S. R. Jones, Quartermaster, U. S. A., left Governors Island June 13, on a few weeks' leave which he will spend with friends at Reynolds, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

As the Oregon was dropping her anchor at Honolulu, May 30, Chief Boatswain J. E. Murphy was seriously injured by the breaking of the chain. One leg was broken and other injuries sustained.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, was among the visitors at the Pan-American Fair this week. He saw the hula-hula dancers in the Hawaiian village and the bull-fight in Las Calles de Mexico on his rounds.

Major E. K. Russell, U. S. A., retired, whose permanent residence is Philadelphia, visited in New York and at Governors Island this week. He recently lost his wife and much sympathy has been extended to him in his bereavement.

It is the intention of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., to sail from Manila on the transport Meade, July 1, for Nagasaki, Japan, and after spending some two weeks there, to embark on the transport Sheridan, July 20, for San Francisco, Cal. He should arrive at the latter place about August 20.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Minna Cromwell, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, to Ensign Needham Lee Jones, U. S. Navy. Miss Cromwell is at present with her mother in Newport. Ensign Jones is now attached to the U. S. S. Dolphin.

Mrs. M. U. Nordstrom announces the engagement of her daughter, Anna Frances, to Lieut. Benjamin Bernard Woog, U. S. M. C. Miss Nordstrom is the elder daughter of the late Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, U. S. A., and will be one of next season's youngest brides. No decided date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Mabel Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard, was married in Washington, D. C., June 12, at the family residence, to Capt. John Henry Russell, U. S. M. C. The ceremony was attended only by relatives and intimate friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Howard. Lieut. H. G. Gillmor, U. S. N., was best man. The Marine Band orchestra played during the ceremony and the breakfast.

Miss Marie Antoinette Beall and Mr. Paul Edward Vollum were married in Washington, D. C., June 10 at St. Matthew's Church. Only the bride's family and a few friends were present. Mr. Vollum is a son of Col. Edward Perry Vollum, U. S. A., retired, who is now living in Europe, and who was formerly Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late James A. Beall, of Frederick County, Md.

Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., was operated on at Annapolis last week for an abscess on the arm, but notwithstanding the apparent success of the operation, it was deemed advisable to transfer the patient to the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore, danger from blood poisoning having manifested itself soon after the operation was concluded. A son of Commander Belknap, Charles Belknap, Jr., is a member of the present third class at Annapolis.

The wedding of Capt. Lewis L. Clarke, captain of Co. E, 71st New York, and Miss Florence M. Kenzel took place at Dumont, N. J., on June 12. Captain Clarke, until recently, was adjutant of the 71st, having left the 7th New York to accept that position. Several weeks ago he was unanimously elected to command Co. E. In the year he has been in the 71st, Captain Clarke has gained great popularity, as much by his personal qualities as by his proficiency as a rifle shot, which has placed him among the experts of the Guard.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, U. S. N., who arrived in San Francisco, June 11, from Pago Pago, Samoa, where he has been on duty as Governor, was found in an insensible condition at the foot of Telegraph Hill, as a result of being drugged. His watch was stolen and some \$30 in cash. Commander Tilley, it is said, made the acquaintance of two well-dressed strangers in the Occidental Hotel, and later went with them to see the sights of San Francisco. It is supposed that these men were thugs, and that they took advantage of the confidence placed in them by the Governor of Samoa, by drugging and robbing him at the first opportunity. Commander Tilley is due in Washington the coming week.

By the retirement of Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, U. S. N., on Sunday, June 9, Chaplain David Howard Tribou, now stationed on the Receiving-ship Vermont, in the New York Navy Yard, becomes the dean of the Chaplains' Corps in the Navy with the rank of Captain. He was born in Hampden, Me., and entered the Service from that State February 5, 1872. Before receiving his commission he was principal of Hampden Academy, and supervisor of schools for Penobscot County, Me. It was on the frigate Colorado that he made his first cruise. His last was on the armored cruiser New York, commanded by the late Admiral Philip. Chaplain Tribou, whose rank is that of Captain, has just been ordered to sea for the third time in two years, contrary to the custom which usually prevailed in such cases.

Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of the late Gen. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., was married to Dr. George Wilbert MacKean, of Nova Scotia, at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D. C., June 12. The ceremony was strictly private and informal, and none but the family party was present at the church. The bride wore a gown of handsome white lace over white silk, and a picture hat of white lace trimmed with plumes. She carried bride roses. Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, U. S. A., from Porto Rico, attended his sister and gave her in marriage. A reception for about two hundred friends was given at the residence of the bride's mother, 2114 California avenue, Washington Heights. Following this, Dr. and Mrs. MacKean left for Baddeck, N. S., where Dr. MacKean has built a handsome home for the reception of his bride.

Col. C. J. Nilson, U. S. A., is making a visit to friends in Washington, D. C., from New York.

Mrs. Chilton Gardner, who has been visiting Mrs. Almy in Washington, D. C., has returned to New York City.

Mrs. McFeeley, widow of the late General McFeeley, U. S. A., has gone to Clifton Springs, New York, for the summer.

Gen. James Longstreet has returned to Washington from Memphis, Tenn., where he attended the Confederate Reunion.

Mrs. Kearny, mother of Gen. John Watts Kearny, has gone to her cottage at Cape May for the summer. Mrs. and the Misses Powell will pass the summer with Mrs. Kearny.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair have purchased the house on the corner of Jefferson Place and 19th street, Washington, D. C., where they will reside next winter.

Miss Nora Hoy, daughter of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. Navy, left Washington, D. C., on Monday, June 10, for California, where she will pass the summer with her brother, Mr. Irwin Hoy.

Rear Admiral Harmony, U. S. N., is in Washington, D. C., from California, and has been passing a few days with his friends, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, at their country home near Washington.

Miss Helen Townsend Boynton, daughter of the late Brevet Major E. C. Boynton, U. S. A., and Mr. George Egbert Wright, of Boston, were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Newburgh, N. Y., June 10, by the Rev. James Calhoun.

Miss Jessica Godfrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Godfrey, was married at her home, 40 East 25th street, New York City, on June 10, to Lieut. Orton Porter Jackson, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Col. J. R. Rorbank, Col. A. Hartsuff, Everett House; Gen. J. F. Weston, Capt. E. F. Wilcox, Lieut. Col. C. L. Cooper, Grand Hotel; Gen. Rufus Saxton, Manhattan; Major A. W. Vogdes, Gilsey House.

2d Lieut. Edgar N. Yale, battalion quartermaster, 2d U. S. Inf., has been suffering with a severe attack of measles, accompanied with a slight attack of pneumonia. He was confined to his bed for ten days. He went to Lafayette, Ind., Wednesday, June 12, to open a recruiting station, where he will remain until he is relieved by Lieut. Joseph Knowlton, Art. Corps.

WEST POINT CANDIDATES ADMITTED.

Following is the list of cadets admitted to the Military Academy June 11, 1901. The first alphabetical list is of those examined in March; the others were examined in June:

Allen, Sam'l W. R., R. I.	Holtz, John George, Ind.
Bain, Jarvis Johnson, Ind.	Howard, William Alanson, Mich.
Baird, Fred Hendrickson, Ohio.	Hughes, David, La.
Barber, Alvin Barton, Ore.	Jacob, Richard Herbert, Wis.
Bartlett, LeRoy, I. I.	Jones, DeWitt Clinton, Ga.
Barzynski, Joseph Edward, Illinois.	Jones, John William, Col.
Bishop, Albert Terrell, Miss.	Judson, Howard Campbell, Mass.
Black, Henry Clay, Ky.	Kean, Otho Vaughan, Va.
Bradley, Arthur Hampden, N. J.	Kloeber, Louis Edward, Ill.
Bubb, John Pearson, Large.	Krummeling, Emil Victor, N. Y.
Bunch, Tillman Mealing, S. C.	Kunzig, Louis Albert, Pa.
Caffery, Charles Smith, La.	Lane, Arthur Willis, Me.
Carter, Arthur Hasleton, Kas.	Langman, Raymond Aloysius, N. Y.
Case, Rolland Webster, Mich.	Lewis, Robert Henry, N. Y.
Crites, Harold Hoyer, Ohio.	Lentz, Bernard, Wis.
Cummings, Avery Duane, Idaho.	Maddox, George Washington, Ky.
Dallam, William Adams, Pa.	Manley, Frederick Willis, Minn.
Daly, Charles Dudley, Mass.	Magruder, George Lloyd, Burns, D. C.
Davis, Joseph Ray, Ark.	McArdle, Robert Joseph, N. Y.
Dickey, James Hoop, Ky.	McKay, Douglas Imrie, N. Y.
Dillman, George, Wyo.	McKinlay, Louis Herbert, Minn.
Dodds, William Henry, Jr., Mich.	Merchant, Berkeley Thorne, N. Y.
Doe, Thomas Bartwell, N. C.	Miles, Sherman, Large.
Early, Clifford Cabell, Va.	Miller, William Charles, Fla.
Eddy, Robert Collins, Conn.	Mitchell, Edward Clay, Ill.
Elser, Max Akin, Tex.	Moon, Basil Gordon, Va.
Emerson, Thomas Henry, Cal.	Mulvey, Thomas Francis, Jr., N. Y.
Endress, William Fitzhugh, N. Y.	O'Donnell, Louis Albert, Pa.
Fenner, Milton Spencer, Tex.	Opp, John Howard, Pa.
Feld, Ben Waller, Ark.	Osborne, Thomas Dewey, N. C.
Fortson, Eugene Palmer, Ga.	Peatross, Louis Ashby, Va.
Fox, George Francis, Pa.	Powell, Roger Garfield, Ind.
Fredendall, Lloyd Ralston, Wyo.	Prosser, Walter Evans, Ind.
Furst, Luther Calvin, Jr., Pa.	Reisinger, James, Pa.
Gardner, John de Barth, Wallbach, Md.	Rhame, John Foote, N. Y.
Gardner, Carroll Hanley, R. I.	Ridley, Clarence Self, Ind.
Gibson, Adeline, Iowa.	Ridley, Thomas Robert, Tex.
Graves, Ernest, N. C.	Robinson, Donald Allister, Wash.
Grubbs, DeWitt Clinton, Tucker, Ky.	Roemer, Charles, Ky.
Guthrie, Sidney Howland, Kas.	Russell, Oscar Arden, Tex.
Hammond, John Stevens, Ill.	Rutherford, Allan, Md.
Hammond, Thomas West, Ore.	Sanders, Charles, Minn.
Hanford, Edward Cornelius, Wash.	Schultze, Louis Ferdinand, N. Y.
Hensley, William Nicholas, Jr., Neb.	Seagrave, David Curtis, Nev.
Herring, Harry Telemach, Tenn.	Shute, Martyn Hall, Me.
Heyde, Charles Frederick, Ohio.	Smith, Thomas Allen, Neb.
Hodges, John Neal, Md.	Stevenson, Clyde Allison, N. C.
Holderness, Arthur William, Wis.	Stolbrand, Carlos John, N. Y.
Hollister, Herbert Isaac, Pa.	Tipton, Arthur Charles, N. M.
Abbott, William Pitt, Minn.	Tompkins, Haldan Norling, Ohio.
Albright, Owen Stedman, Tenn.	Weeks, William Seward, N. Y.
Arnold, Leonard Sherod, Ark.	West, William W., N. C.
Broadhurst, Hugh H., N. C.	Wilby, Francis Bowditch, Mass.
Curtius, Edward S. (Alt.), Mo.	Winston, Patrick Henry, Zook, Ellsworth Erving, Mo.
Dusenbury, James S., S. C.	
Kelley, William C., Ky.	
Kiehl, Philip J. R., Wis.	
Loughry, Howard Kendall, Ind.	
Lowe, Thomas Hixon, Mo.	
Lund, John, Iowa.	
	Mitchell, Clarence A., N. Y.
	Peterson, J. Charles, Ill.
	Price, Wesley Wright, Tex.
	Pridgen, Walter E., N. C.
	Rose, William Watts (Alt.), Pa.
	Schoonmaker, Louis Ploget, N. J.
	Scott, Buckner Fairfax, W. Va.
	Senger, Robert A., Ind.
	Shouse, James Blaine, S. D.
	Starkey, John Roy, Ill.
	Talbot, Ralph, Jr., Col.
	Wells, Hewitt Lea, Mich.

DISCIPLINE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department has received copies of General Orders No. 17, of May 24, 1901, Headquarters Military Academy, which publishes the findings of the Board of Officers convened in the cases of the cadets recently dismissed or suspended for insubordination. The board consisted of Capt. James R. Thompson, 15th Inf.; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., and Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps.

The board was of the opinion that the mutinous demonstrations directed at the Superintendent of the Military Academy were caused by the revocation of the appointment of Cadet Robert R. Ralston and Cadet M. S. Crissey as lieutenants in the Battalion of Cadets.

Paragraph 2 of the Order revokes the following appointments in the Battalion of Cadets: Cadet Casad, as captain; Cadets Brooke, Gilbert, Sheridan, Valliant and Nelly, as lieutenants; Cadet Robertson, as quartermaster sergeant; Cadets Foster, Telford and Allen, C. M., as 1st sergeants; Cadets Bell, Davis, W. M. Goodspeed, McCain, McGinnis, Miller, T., Morrison, W. F., Smith, A. W., and Stewart, as sergeants; and Cadets Moore, R. C., Nichols, Parker, S. M., Rose and Wuest, J. W., as corporals. For taking an active and prominent part in the mutinous demonstration of April 16, Cadets Sheridan and Stubbs are ordered confined to barracks until beginning of the next encampment; Cadets Allen, C. M., Davis, W. M., Goodspeed, Neay and Wilson, W. K., and Cadet Pegram are also so confined for a like period, serving punishment tours each Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The other cadets punished by the provisions of this order are Cadets Herr, Zell, Guild, Cowles, Edwards, Dockery, Gilbert, McCain, Stewart, Valliant, Griffith, Gallagher, F. Williams, Hawkins, Winfree, Montgomery, Wimberly, J. J. Grace, Butcher, Gaston, L. G. Brown, K. S. Gregory, R. C. Moore, Klemm, Danford, Hunter, Reynolds, H. C. Pratt, Maghee, Walker, Kingman, Catts, Pettis, Barkley, McClure, Corbin, Alfaro and Jensen.

The order publishes a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, containing the new regulations governing hazing. The regulation defines hazing as follows: "Any cadet who shall strike, lay hands upon, treat with violence, disturb in his room or tent, or offer bodily harm to a new cadet or candidate, with intent to punish, injure, annoy, molest or harass the same; or who shall, with the same intent, invite, order, compel or permit a new cadet or candidate to sweep his room or tent, make his bed, bring water, clean his arms, equipments or accoutrements, or perform any other menial service for him, or to assume any constrained position, or to engage in any form of physical exercise; or who shall, with the same intent, invite, order or compel any new cadet or candidate to eat or drink any article of food, or to take into his mouth any article whatever, or to do for him anything incompatible with the position of a cadet and gentleman, or any cadet, whose duty it is to enforce camp, barrack or mess regulations, who shall permit any new cadet or candidate to eat or drink any article of food, or to take into his mouth any article whatever in violation of said regulations, shall be summarily dismissed from the Military Academy."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A most interesting matter has this week been decided by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Secretary of War, in a recent communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, expressed the opinion that officers of the line detailed to the Quartermaster's Department did not come within the provisions of Section 1191, Revised Statutes, which requires, among other things, that all officers of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States. The Comptroller in his decision says: "The word 'detail' is ordinarily applied to the assignment of an officer or employee by a superior to the duties of another office or employment. An officer or employee so detailed does not hold the office or employment to which he is so assigned, and is clearly distinguishable from the officer or employee appointed to the office or employment. It is probably in this sense that the Secretary of War thinks the word 'detailed' is used in this section of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. But I think not. The act provides for filling certain vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department and other departments of the Army for periods of four years. In substance it provides that instead of filling those vacancies by permanent appointments, they shall be filled by details for periods of four years only. While, therefore, officers so detailed are not appointed to new offices, yet nevertheless, by the terms of the Statute, they fill those offices and are to hold them for periods of four years. They thus hold those offices by operation of the law, and while holding them I think they are subject to the provisions of law applicable to those offices. I think there is nothing in the language of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which indicates an intention to except the officers of the Quartermaster's Department who are detailed thereto under the provisions of Section 26, from the requirements of Section 1191, Revised Statutes."

The Comptroller holds as follows: "It is not the intention to supply outfits for those enlisting in the Navy as landsmen for the purpose of immediate promotion or immediate transfer to another branch of the Service. Whether a landsman enlists for training as seaman or enlists for transfer to another grade, is a question of fact and determines his right to the allowance; but having once enlisted in good faith for training for seaman, he may be furnished his outfit independently of the fact that he may soon thereafter be transferred to another branch of the Service. His length of service in the rating of landsman would have a material bearing upon the question whether he enlisted in good faith for training as seaman, but it is not conclusive."

In a decision rendered in the claim of Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, the Comptroller holds that a Naval Constructor detailed for shore duty beyond seas, is entitled to the pay and allowances of an Army officer of corresponding rank detailed for shore duty in a similar place. He also holds that temporary stops in the journey of a naval officer made pursuant to orders, although they may not be directly connected with the travel, do not generally amount to an assignment to duty at the places where the delays are authorized, and unless there is a manifest intention to assign the officer to duty at the places where such delays occur, he is not entitled to commutation of quarters while there.

COURT-MARTIAL LAW.

In the case of Carpenter Joseph P. Quirk of the Navy, tried by court-martial on the charge of desertion, and sentenced to be confined for a year, the Secretary of the Navy referred the papers in the case back to the court for reconsideration, calling its attention to the fact that a substitution made in the wording of the specifications so changed them that they did not sustain the finding on the charge. The Secretary says: In its findings upon the specifications the words "desert from said vessel and from the United States Navy, and did continue in desertion" are found not proved, and the court substitutes for the excepted words, the following, "absent himself from said vessel and from the United States Navy, and did continue so absent." The court is informed that in order to justify its finding of guilty of the charge "desertion," the words which it has excepted from the specifications are essential, and that the words substituted therefor sustain only a charge of "absence without leave." The Judge Advocate erred in advising the court to find as it did, and the court also in so finding.

In their finding of guilty upon the specification, the court should in terms except from its application such words of the specifications as allege or describe desertion exclusively and not substitute words describing the lesser offense; the words "did desert," for example, being excepted, and the words "did absent himself without authority" being substituted. The finding on the charge should regularly be "not guilty, but guilty of absence without leave."

The court, acting on these instructions, found the accused absent without leave and sentenced him to confinement for a period of six months, which was further mitigated by the Navy Department to confinement to his ship for that period with an allowance of fifteen dollars a month for expenses.

Officers of the Army on duty in Cuba as Collectors of Customs are the following: Major Eugene A. Ellis, 13th Cav., Guantanamo; Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., Matanzas; Capt. Francis G. Irwin, 2d Cav., Santiago; Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., Gibara; Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., Cienfuegos; Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 4th Inf., Manzanillo; Capt. Marcus B. Stokes, 10th Inf., Cardenas; Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, Sagua la Grande; 1st Lieut. William B. Folwell, 1st Inf., Trinidad, and 1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., Baracoa.

Mrs. Alexander Macomb Wetherill and Mr. Samuel Wetherill will leave Washington June 15 for their summer home at Jamestown, R. I., returning to "The Iowa," Washington, D. C., about Sept. 15.

At the annual convention of the Diocese of Easton, held in Salisbury, Md., on June 6, Col. W. S. Muse, U. S. M. C., retired, was chosen one of the lay delegates to the Episcopal General Convention, which meets in San Francisco, Cal., next October.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, June 10. Transport Hancock arrived last night with following military passengers: Colonel Davis, 3d Cav.; Majors Lewis, surg.; Finley, 11th Cav.; Reynolds, 14th Inf.; Capt. Fenton, Commissary; Erwin, Asst. Surg.; Campbell, Art. Corps; Lieut. Gilchrist, Asst. Surg.; Nordquist, Booth, Ferguson (Yurgensen?) and Smith, Signal Corps; Royden, 2d Inf.; 31st Inf. Vols., 1,040 enlisted men and following officers: Lieutenant Colonel Brett; Major Haines, Surg.; Capt. Sharpley, Wagner, Bennett, Galleher, Glimmer, Payne, Browning, Captain Porter and Lieutenant Steer, Asst. Surgeons; Lieutenants Preston, Balentine, Reed, Wilhoit, Castle, Fonner, Hawkins, Richmond, Chamberlin, Monroe, Lindsey, Twyman, Gibbins, Snyder, Stevens, Deitch, Howman, Spurr, Wilson, Korebeck and Totten; four general prisoners, two nurses, seven Hospital Corps men, one casual, 13 discharged soldiers, no remains, no casualties.

SHAFTER.

Manila, June 11. Morning June 10, Capt. William H. Wilhelm encountered a large force near Lipa. 2d Lieut. Walter F. Lee, Engineers, and Capt. Anton Springer, killed; Capt. William H. Wilhelm and 1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsey, seriously wounded; four enlisted men wounded; insurgents dispersed.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 11. A large number of men Regular regiments ordered to United States wish to remain here. Authority requested transfer those desirable to regiments remaining.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 12. Capt. William H. Wilhelm died from wounds received in action 2 p. m. Wednesday, June 12, Lipa, Luzon.

MACARTHUR.

Havana, June 12. Death report 1st to 10th: Rowell Barracks, 7th. Pvt. John McCaffery, L, 2d Cav., drowned.

WOOD.

G. O. 19, H. Q. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, PEKIN, CHINA, MAY 3, 1901.

Relieves and orders to Manila 9th Inf.; 3d Squadron, 6th Cav.; 10th Bat., U. S. F. A., and detachments of Signal, Hospital and Engineer Corps; in all 63 officers and 1,667 men. C. Sergt. von Myvenhelm, Post C. Sergt. Burgoyne and Redding and these officers of the Commanding General's staff: Lieut. Col. Helstand, Major Gallagher, Capt. Montgomery and O'Keefe, 1st Lieut. Stamford and Ferguson, General Chaffee, Asst. Surg. Bennett, Asst. Asst. Surg. Marrow and Linn, Hospital Steward, Griffin, Kosse and Scull, are ordered to proceed to Manila on the U. S. A. T. Sumner, and Asst. A. Surg. Hughes and Hosp. Steward Marsden, on the U. S. A. T. Lenox. The China Relief Expedition was ordered discontinued at 12 midnight, May 12, 1901, and records prepared for shipment to the War Department.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., and Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., will remain on duty with and accompany the Major General Commanding on transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. W. E. Wood, A. Q. M., will close business at Tongku and thereafter with Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Rehling and all civilian employees and casuals remaining will proceed on steamer Elise to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for the orders of the Division Commander.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 13, H. Q. A. 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Cassels, Art. Corps, transferred from 41st Co., Coast Art., to 19th Battery, Field Art., and will join battery.

The retirement from active service, to take effect July 1, of Col. Philip H. Ellis, 24th Inf., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Staff Departments.

Octavius L. Pruden of New Jersey to be paymaster with the rank of captain, to rank from Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

William E. Horton, of D. C. (captain and A. Q. M. Vols.), to be quartermaster with the rank of captain, Feb. 2.

To be chaplains with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: Rev. John M. Morse, of Mississippi; Rev. William W. Brander, of Maryland; Rev. James L. Griffes, of Indiana; Rev. John C. Granville, of Missouri, to fill original vacancies.

1st Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf. (Capt. A. C. S. Vols.), to be commissary with rank of captain from Feb. 2, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Cavalry Arm.

To be 2d lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901: 1st Sergt. Howard C. Tatum, Co. K, 29th Vol. Inf., to the Cavalry arm.

1st Sergt. Clarence Lininger, Co. I, 47th Vol. Inf., to the Cavalry arm.

1st Sergt. Eugene J. Ely, Co. G, 39th Vol. Inf., to the Cavalry arm.

Lieut. Col. Albert E. Woodson, 9th Cav., to be colonel, May 31, 1901, vice Jackson, 3d Cav., retired from active service.

Major John B. Kerr, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, May 31, 1901, vice Woodson, 9th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., to be major, May 31, 1901, vice Kerr 10th Cav. promoted.

Artillery Corps.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Whitney, Artillery Corps, to be captain, May 8, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, Art. Corps, to be 1st lieutenant, May 8, 1901, vice McNair, promoted.

2d Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, Art. Corps, to be 1st lieutenant, May 8, 1901, vice Snow, promoted.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Art. Corps from Feb. 2, 1901:

Corp. John R. Musgrave, Co. B, 41st Vol. Inf.; Corp. Hartman L. Butler, Co. B, 42d Vol. Inf.; and Batt. Sergt. Maj. Frank T. Thornton, 40th Vol. Inf.

Infantry Arm.

To be 2d lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901:

Sergt. Pat. M. Stevens, Co. G, 46th Vol. Inf., to the Infantry arm.

1st Sergt. Shelby C. Leasure, Co. G, 28th Vol. Inf., to the Infantry arm.

Batt. Sergt. Maj. Edward K. Massee, 43d Vol. Inf., to the Infantry arm.

Sergt. William F. Rittler, Co. A, 46th Vol. Inf., to the Infantry arm.

Sergt. David A. Henkes, Co. G, 46th Vol. Inf., to the Infantry arm.

Volunteer Army.

To be surgeons of volunteers, with the rank of major:

Richard S. Griswold, of Connecticut (late asst. surg. 1st Conn. Vols. and 26th Vol. Inf.), from June 4, 1901;

Frank E. Artaud, of Louisiana (late major and surg. 1st La. Vols. and major and surg. 45th Vol. Inf.), from June 6, 1901.

George E. Broome, of New York, to be 2d lieutenant Porto Rico Regiment, from June 7, 1901, vice Hawes, honorably discharged.

The following appointments to the Porto Rico Regiment were announced at the Executive Mansion:

Lieutenant Colonel—James A. Buchanan.

Majors—William E. Almy, Eben Swift.

Captains—Louis E. Bennett, Christian Briand, William P. Butler, Charles H. Hamilton, Osmun Latrobe, Thomas F. Maginnis, James T. Ord, Allen D. Raymond.

First Lieutenants—William W. Ballard, Jr., William Bessell, Harry L. Cooper, Morris E. Locke, Walter F. Martin, Blas Nadal, John O. Steger, A. Owen Seaman, Orval T. Townsend, Jacob E. Wyke.

Second Lieutenants—George C. Broome, Terrence Hammill, Charles B. Kerney, Jean S. Oakes, Eben Swift, Jr., Paul Wuttek.

Assistant Surgeon, Rank of Captain—Jose Lugo Vina.

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

The following named officers will join their respective regiments in the Division of the Philippines:

2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 6th Cav., now serving with the 11th Cav.

2d Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., now serving with the 14th Cav.

2d Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 1st Cav., now serving with the 14th Cav.

2d Lieut. William N. Haskell, 9th Cav., now serving with the 29th Inf.

2d Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., now on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

2d Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav., now serving with the 29th Inf. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers are relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will join their regiments at the posts indicated after their respective names:

Capt. Alexander W. Perry, 11th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, 11th Cav., at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 12th Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley, 12th Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Percy E. Trippe, 12th Cav., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Francis LeJ. Parker, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 13th Cav., at Fort Meade, S. D.

Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, 14th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Oren B. Myer, 14th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 15th Cav., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., upon his discharge June 30, 1901, as major, A. A. G., will join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., upon his muster

out as major, 48th Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 13th Cav., from further duty on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 14th Cav., from duty in the Department of Alaska, to join his regiment at Fort Meade, S. D. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., upon his muster out as major, 43d Inf., will join his regiment. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 80, JUNE 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes instructions in lieu of those contained in G. O. 129, July 13, 1899; G. O. 169, Sept. 18, 1899, and G. O. 204, Dec. 12, 1899, H. Q. A., for practice with Parrott projectiles using spheroidal and hexagonal powder.

G. O. 81, JUNE 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following artillery districts are announced.

District commanders will visit the posts in their districts at least twice every month, inspect them prepared for action and correct all defects.

Districts being purely tactical units, correspondence relating to fire control and artillery efficiency only will pass through district commanders; that relating to matters of administration will be conducted as heretofore.

Artillery Districts.

District of Portland—Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Williams, Me.

District of Boston—Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Strong, Mass.; Fort Banks, Mass.; Fort Constitution, N. H. (attached).

District of Narragansett—Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Wetherill, R. I.; Fort Greble, R. I.; Fort Rodman, Mass. (attached).

District of New London—Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Fort Michie, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Terry, N. Y.; Fort Mansfield, R. I.

Eastern District of New York—Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Totten, N. Y.

Southern District of New York—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Newton, N. Y.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.

District of the Delaware—Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Du Pont, Del.

District of the Chesapeake—Fort Monroe, Va.

District of Baltimore—Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Howard, Md.; Fort Carroll, Md.; Fort Smallwood, Md.; Fort Armstrong, Md.

District of the Potomac—Fort Hunt, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.

District of Charleston—Fort Sumter, S. C.; Fort Caswell, N. C. (attached); Sullivan Island, S. C.

District of Savannah—Fort Screven, Ga.; Fort Fremont, S. C.; Camp Hilton Head, S. C.

District of Key West—Fort Taylor, Fla.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Fort Dade, Fla.; Fort De Soto, Fla.

District of Pensacola—Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort McRee, Fla.; Fort Pickens, Fla.; Fort Morgan, Ala. (attached).

District of New Orleans—Fort St. Philip, La.; Fort Jackson, La.; Jackson Barracks, La.

District of San Diego—San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

District of San Francisco—Presidio, Cal.; Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Fort Mason, Cal.; Fort Miley, Cal.; Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Fort McDowell, Cal.; Fort Baker, Cal.

District of Puget Sound—Fort Casey, Wash.; Fort Flagler, Wash.

District of the Columbia—Fort Stephens, Ore.; Fort Columbia, Wash.; Fort Canby, Wash.

District of San Juan—Fort El Morro, Porto Rico; Fort San Cristobal, Porto Rico.

District of Honolulu—Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Islands.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

CIRCULAR 2, MAY 24, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Gives a list of the articles of subsistence property which are usually needed in the transaction of the business of the Subsistence Department in garrison. Articles of subsistence property not enumerated on the list must, if needed, be made the subject of special requisition on this office with explanation showing the necessity for same, and giving estimated cost. When typewriting machines, duplicators, or other writing or copying machines have been allowed, the purchase or furnishing of all needful supplies for the same is authorized. Officers in camp will be furnished with such articles only as are absolutely necessary for the transaction of business.

G. O. 2, JUNE 4, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Commissary of the Department, relieving Major James N. Allison, U. S. A.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

G. O. 14, JUNE 4, DEPT. OF CUBA.

A Court of Inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, was President, and 1st Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 7th Cavalry, was Recorder, having been convened at Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, by par. 3, S. O. No. 82, c. s., Headquarters Dept. of Cuba, in consequence of an official letter written by Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., to the Adjutant General of the Department, in which he stated that he considered Capt. A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav., then in command of a squadron of the 2d Cavalry and the post at Rowell Barracks, "as unfit for a command of that kind for service in this Department," the following were the findings of the court: First.—The statement of Colonel Noyes that Captain Fuller's hostility to Cubans and everything connected with their welfare is notorious in the regiment, as he has frequently and openly proclaimed it. He had a personal quarrel with the police officials here and resisted arrest. Second.—Captain Fuller admits that he had trouble with the civil authorities in Matanzas, in August, 1900, and refused to obey two irregular summonses of a civil court. Third.—That Colonel Noyes was not actuated in writing the letters of March 25 and 29, 1901, by any of the reasons given by Captain Fuller pertaining to occurrences prior to the arrival of the 2d Cavalry in Cuba, but by his opinion that Captain Fuller was hostile to Cubans. Fourth.—That the opinion of Colonel Noyes is the only thing brought out in the evidence to show that Captain Fuller is not competent to command a post in this Department, in which opinion the Court does not concur. Fifth.—That no further proceedings are necessary in this case. The foregoing conclusions of the Court of Inquiry are approved.

Colonel Noyes' attention is called to the fact that the upholding of an officers' reputation must be sacredly guarded, particularly of those officers under his command, and the utmost care must be exercised to prevent remarks derogatory to an officer's character from reaching the public through either the medium of official communications or by word of mouth.

With the exception of these admonishing remarks no further action will be taken in the case.

By command of Major General Wood:
H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 39, APRIL 16, DEPT. OF SO. LUZON.

Major Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. A., is relieved from command of the 2d District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, to date April 13, 1901, to enable him to take advantage of sick leave of absence granted him. General Hall will proceed to Manila with his authorized aides.

G. O. 43, APRIL 18, DEPT. OF SO. LUZON.

In compliance with par. 1, G. O. No. 66, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated April 10, 1901, Santa

Ana, Province of Manila, is announced as the Headquarters of the First District, Dept. of Southern Luzon. The records of the former Headquarters of the Second District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, now at Calamba, Province of Laguna, will be carefully boxed, marked and shipped to the Headquarters of the First District, Dept. of Southern Luzon, Santa Ana, Province of Manila.

By order of Brigadier General Bates:

PETER E. TRAUB, Capt. 5th Cav., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 50, APRIL 24, DEPT. OF SO. LUZON.

Major Lewis M. Maus, surgeon, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and assume command not later than June 30, 1901, of the Departments of California and Columbia, vice Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., is extended to Sept. 1, 1901, with permission to go beyond sea. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave until Sept. 1, 1901, is granted Major Joseph H. Dorst, U. S. Cav., Inspector general. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major George M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Cuba, for duty as judge advocate of that Department. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q. M., will proceed to Seattle, Washington, for duty on the transport Rosecrans. (June 3, D. L.)

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q. M., is relieved from duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Rosecrans, and will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., to sail from the latter city July 1, 1901, for Manila. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following named commissaries, U. S. A., are honorably discharged as captains, assistant commissaries of subsistence U. S. V., only, to take effect June 8, 1901: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1901, is granted Major David L. Brainard, C. S. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. F. Rohde will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (Sullivan Island, June 7.)

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, A. C. S. U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 25, S. O. 120, May 23, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Major Oliver E. Wood, C. S. (captain, now major, Art. Corps), is revoked. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., commissary, from Fort Myer, Va., to Chicago, Ill., to relieve Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. S. A. Greenwell, U. S. A., to take effect when his services can be spared. (June 5, D. T.)

Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed by par. 12, S. O. 15, Jan. 18, 1901, H. Q. A., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major William J. Wakeman, surg., U. S. A., who is relieved. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 14, 1901, is granted Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., U. S. A. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William H. Ellis, Fort Egbert, Alaska, is transferred to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. H. E. Menage, is extended one month. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Walter S. Baker, appointed June 5, 1901, San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Francis A. Winter, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty to relieve Major Marshall W. Wood, surg., who will proceed to St. Louis, to relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Girard, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for duty as chief surgeon of that Department. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William H. Ellis, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will report to the C. O. Army transport Ingalls, No. 39, Whitehall street, N. Y. City, New York, for duty aboard that vessel during its voyage to Manila, P. I. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William Herbst, Hospital Corps, now at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, is transferred to the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. E. H. Sargent, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks. (June 1, D. Cal.)

Capt. James J. Erwin, asst. surg., U. S. V., is honorably discharged to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. G. H. Richardson will proceed to Malone, N. Y., on rec. service. (Plattsburg Bks., June 10.)

The following named hospital stewards, Hospital Corps, appointed June 1, 1901, are assigned to duty at their present stations: Benjamin L. Jacobson, San Juan, Porto Rico; Arthur Eutroppe, Fort Baker, Cal.; Charles M. Hunter, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; August A. Bemtgen, Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Andrew S. Donnan, Fort Banks, Mass.; Edwin A. Seaton, Fort Howard, Md.; Arthur M. Fisk, Fort Terry, N. Y.; Frederick Thomas, Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C.; LeGare J. LaMar, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Mathew Galvin, General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Richard A. Wood, Fort Stevens, Ore.; John L. Gerlach, Fort Porter, N. Y.; John R. Sands, Fort Clark, Tex.; Rowland D. Laws, muster-out camp, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas G. Bristow, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; John J. Walker, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; Samuel S. Snarr, Key West Barracks, Fla.; Chas. L. Keeler, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William Edwards, transferred to person to Arsenal, Pa., to relieve Hospital Steward Max Werner, who will be sent to San Francisco for assignment to duty at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Par. 14, S. O. 128, June 3, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Acting Hospital Steward William J. Murray, Hospital Corps, is revoked. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward William J. Murray will report to the C. O., 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, at that post, for duty with that command during its voyage to the Philippine Islands. (June 3, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 30, 1901, is granted Contract Surgeon Halsey L. Wood. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

So much of Paragraph 31, S. O. 128, May 31, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Charles R. Gill, Asst. Surg., is revoked, and Capt. Gill will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., in time to accompany the 2d Battalion of Engi-

neers from that post to San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Albert H. Eber, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (June 3, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert E. Williams, Asst. Surg., and Capt. E. D. Sinks, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport from San Francisco. (June 3, D. Cal.)

Major Louis Brechemin, Surg., having reported, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (May 28, D. Cal.)

Capt. Leonard K. Graves, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport leaving San Francisco. (May 28, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward John Baigent, appointed June 1, 1901, Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, will report to the commanding general, Department of Cuba, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Frederick L. Minor, Hospital Corps, appointed June 1, 1901, Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, will report to the commanding general, Department of Cuba, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Stewards Henry J. Walls and Henry C. Krause, Hospital Corps, appointed June 1, 1901, Havana, Cuba, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Cuba, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward William S. Naylor, appointed June 1, 1901, Holguin, Cuba, will report by letter to the commanding general, Dep. of Cuba, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Christopher Herrmann, appointed June 1, 1901, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Manila. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John L. Collins, Hospital Corps, appointed June 1, 1901, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward DeLancey Cleveland, Jr., appointed June 1, 1901, Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, will report by letter to the commanding general, Dept. of Cuba, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Theodore Schumann, appointed June 1, 1901, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John G. Abele, appointed June 1, 1901, Fort Egbert, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward James A. Scull, appointed June 1, 1901, now en route from China to Manila, will report upon his arrival at Manila to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles T. Loebenstein, appointed June 1, 1901, Fort Adams, R. I., will be sent to Fort Greble, R. I., for duty. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surgeon J. L. Bill is assigned to duty as pst surgeon. (Fort Morgan, June 7.)

Hospital Steward Raymond S. Bamberger is transferred to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C. (June 13, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of Par. 24, S. O. 63, March 12, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns Major John S. Kulp, surgeon, to duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to New York City, New York, for duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits and as medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service in that city, to relieve Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, who will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Lyell R. Stewart, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will be sent to New York City for transportation to Manila, Philippine Islands, on the Army transport Ingalls. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Richard S. Griswold, surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of Par. 12, S. O. 131, June 6, 1901, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for duty, is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., to relieve Capt. Deane C. Howard, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army. So much of Par. 7, S. O. 2, Jan. 3, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Deane C. Howard, assistant surgeon, is amended so as to direct Captain Howard upon his relief from duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., by 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, assistant surgeon, to proceed to Havana, Cuba. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William B. Rochester, Jr., Paymr., is honorably discharged as major, additional paymaster, U. S. V. only, to take effect June 12, 1901. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for two months, to take effect July 15, 1901, is granted Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, C. E., U. S. A. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John J. Ryan, signal officer, is further extended to include June 30, 1901. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Signal Corps are honorably discharged as majors, signal officers, U. S. V. only, to take effect June 30, 1901: Capt. Frank Greene, 1st Lieut. Edgar Russell. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is honorably discharged as captain, signal officer, U. S. V. only, to take effect June 30, 1901. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

The following assignment of officers recently promoted to the 2d U. S. Cav., is hereby made: 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, to Troop G; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., is appointed Squadron Adjutant and assigned to duty with the Second Squadron. (2d Cav., June 6, Matanzas, Cuba.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, is granted Lieut. H. W. Parker, 2d Cav. (June 5, D. Cuba.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav. (June 4, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Galveston and Houston, Tex., on inspection duty, and return to San Antonio. (June 6, D. T.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav., having reported his arrival in New York City, will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to join his regiment. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

1st Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Theodore F. Forbes, 29th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, for examination for promotion. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., now at Montclair, N. J., on sick leave, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. T. MCGREGOR.

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 128, May 31, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin to the 9th U. S. Cav., is amended so as to assign him to the 3d Cav. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Willard H. McCornack, 9th Cav., and the detachments of the 9th and 10th Cav. now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in charge of horses of their regiments, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sheridan June 1. (May 29, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Major George L. Scott, 10th Cav., now on sick leave, is assigned to duty at the post of Fort Sill, Oklahoma T. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

In Troop M, 10th U. S. Cav., the following appointments of non-commissioned officers were made on May 30: Pri-

vate William Davis to be corporal; Private Thomas H. Small to be corporal.

11TH CAVALRY—COL. F. MOORE.

* Corporals R. A. Duckworth-Ford, R. G. Wighamman, C. G. Stultz, Edward Coundey, E. L. Manson and E. G. Thoma, 11th Cav., have been promoted to sergeants. Corp. Van Peacock, G. 11th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav., is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Paul B. MacLane, 13th Cav. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBRO.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper, 14th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

So much of Par. 4, S. O. 120, May 23, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Art. Corps, is revoked, and he will report in person to Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

It is reported from Beaufort, S. C., that Privates Wright and Esterling died at Fort Fremont, June 5, after drinking some kind of liquid sold at a "blind tiger" on St. Helena Island.

Sick leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Art. Corps. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. James L. Wilson, Art. Corps, is further extended three months. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Art. Corps, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice 2d Lieut. Harry L. James, Art. Corps, relieved. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 76, April 2, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Major Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, A. G., is amended so as to assign Major Taylor to duty as adjutant general of the Department of Texas, and to direct him to join his station at San Antonio, Tex. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps. (June 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 7th Battery, Field Art., and is relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y. He will join his proper station. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. S. D. Embick, Art. Corps. (June 6, D. E.)

The following named officers are transferred from the organizations herein indicated after their respective names and will remain unassigned to a battery or company and available for staff duty at their stations until further orders: Capt. Ira A. Haynes, from the 6th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, from the 6th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Callan, from the 52d Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, from the 7th Bat., Field Art.; 1st Lieut. John E. Stephens, from the 6th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Abernethy, from the 6th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, from the 4th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young is transferred from the 18th Co. to the 11th Co., Coast Art., and will join his proper station. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Elec. Sergt. R. M. Davis, A. Co., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del., for duty. (Fort Monroe, June 2.)

Corp. A. Schafer, W. B. Carpenter and L. A. Snyder, 89th Co., Coast Art. (Fort Banks) have been promoted to sergeant.

Elec. Sergt. L. E. Merrill, A. Co., will proceed to Fort Hancock for duty. (Fort Monroe, June 6.)

Sergt. L. E. Black, 81st Co., Coast Art., is detailed exchange steward. (Jackson Barracks, June 3.)

Elec. Sergt. E. Dieckhoff, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Fort Monroe, June 2.)

Corp. W. C. Wolfe, 46th Co., Coast Art., Fort Strong, has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Art. Corps, now at Batavia, Ohio, on sick leave, will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for station and will join same. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, Art. Corps. (June 7, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted to Col. W. L. Haslin, Art. Corps. (June 7, D. Cuba.)

The following officers are detailed to supervise the instruction of the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N. G. N. Y., at the coming encampment, July 5, 1901, at Fishers Island, N. Y.: Capt. John Cree, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Nathaniel E. Bower, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Mayback, Art. Corps. (June 12, D. E.)

Capt. W. P. Newcomb, A. C., is detailed Rec. Officer and 2d Lieut. R. Fumival, A. C., as assistant. (Ft. Hamilton, June 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. L. C. Brown, A. C., is attached to 35th Co., for duty. (Ft. Monroe, June 11.)

Corp. F. L. Carr and B. Duffy, 78th Co., C. A., Fort Adams, have been promoted to sergeants.

Major Oliver E. Wood, Art. Corps, is honorably discharged as major, C. S. U. S. V. only. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Col. William P. Duvall, 48th Inf., U. S. V. (captain, Art. Corps); Major James A. Shipton, 47th Inf., U. S. V. (1st lieutenant, Art. Corps); Capt. Herbert N. Royden, 26th Inf. (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 2d Inf., subject to examination). (June 12, H. Q. A.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for two months is granted Major Frank deL. Carington, 1st Inf. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

During the absence on leave of Capt. L. S. Upton, 4th Inf., collector of customs at Manzanillo, Deputy Collector Auberto Palma is designated as disbursing officer, both as collector and captain of the port. (May 25, D. Cuba.)

2d Lieut. Paul A. Barry, 4th Inf., San Francisco, is designated for service with the detachment of recruits ordered to sail on the Sheridan June 1 to Manila. (May 29, D. Cal.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, Q. M. 7th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Department of Alaska, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

Par. 22, S. O. 100, May 10, 1901, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., to report in person to Major George Ruhlen, Q. M., for duty under his direction for a period of thirty days. Upon the expiration thereof Major Booth will proceed to join that portion of his regiment serving in the Department of Alaska. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to and make the annual inspections of the military departments of the following named civil institutions of learning: University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida. before June 9, 1901; Gonzaga College, Spokane, Wash., before June 14, 1901; Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash., before June 15, 1901; State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., June 7 or 12, 1901, preferred; the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., which has arms and other Government property issued to it, will also be inspected. (June 1, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the department. (June 3, D. L.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

Capt. Edward H. Plummer, 10th Inf., will on June 30,

1901, relieve Capt. Alexander R. Dyer, Art. Corps, of his duties as recruiting officer at San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Lieut. W. M. Parker, 11th Inf., is appointed engineer officer. (Ponce, P. R., June 1.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (June 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty with the 27th Inf. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 122, June 3, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton to the 14th Inf., is amended so as to assign him to the 18th Inf. (June 6, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Leave for six days to take effect June 15, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

17TH INFANTRY—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., now on sick leave at Columbus Barracks, O., will upon the expiration report to the C. O. of that post for duty with recruits. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles D. Roberts, 17th Inf., is detailed as acting judge advocate of the Department of Texas. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will join his regiment. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf., will be relieved at Fort Slocum, New York, and join his regiment. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 19th Inf., from recruiting duty at Mobile, Alabama, to join his regiment. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Fiscus, Jr., 19th Inf. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. McCASKEY.

The leave granted Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is extended three months on surgeons' certificate. (June 6, H. Q. A.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The C. O., Fort Logan, Col., will send one platoon of Co. M, 23d Inf., under command of 2d Lieut. J. A. Moss, 23d Inf., by rail to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for its annual target practice, and on its completion the platoon will return by rail to its proper station, when Co. M, under an officer to be named later, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for its annual target practice. The first platoon will leave Fort Logan June 3, 1901. (May 23, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. ELLIS.

The sick leave granted Col. Philip H. Ellis, 24th Inf., is extended to include July 1, 1901. (June 11, H. Q. A.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. R. I. ESKRIDGE.

Corp. Allan M. Peabody, F, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 128, June 2, 1901, H. Q. A., as assigns 1st Lieut. Chase Dozier to the 27th Inf., is amended to assign him to the 21st Inf. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Corp. B. Eisenberg, F, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieuts. W. T. Brown and W. M. McNamara, 27th Inf., are detached for instruction in signaling. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 6.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Par. 21, S. O. 129, June 4, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., is revoked. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Capt. Albert S. Brooks, 29th Inf., now on leave, is relieved from further treatment at the U. S. General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and join his regiment. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

PORTO RICAN REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

1st Lieut. J. O. Steger, Porto Rico Regiment, now on leave, will report June 13, 1901, at San Juan, P. R., for examination for appointment as lieutenant in the U. S. A., and then report to the C. O., District of Porto Rico, for further instruction. (June 3, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Porto Rico Regiment, U. S. V., now on leave of absence, will upon the expiration of his leave report to Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, for examination for appointment as lieutenant in the U. S. A., and then join his proper station, Henry Barracks, P. R. (June 3, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. M. E. Locke, P. R. Regiment, will take station at Alibonito. (Cayey, May 29.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Oakes, P. R. Regiment, is detailed in charge of officers' mess. (San Juan, June 2.)

CAVALRY ASSIGNMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Albert E. Woodson (promoted from Lieut. Col., 9th Cav.), to the 3d Cav., to date from May 31, 1901, vice Jackson, retired. He will join his regiment. Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr (promoted from major, 10th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., to date from May 31, 1901, vice Woodson, promoted; Major Robert P. P. Wainwright (promoted from captain, 1st Cav.), to the 5th Cav., to date from May 29, 1901, vice Michler, deceased; Major J. B. Fuller (promoted from captain, 7th Cav.), to the 10th Cav., to date from May 31, 1901, vice Kerr, promoted. He will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of Cuba, for assignment to a station. (June 10, H. Q. A.)

ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Carle A. Woodruff, from Lieut. Colonel to Colonel; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

John P. Story, from Major to Lieut. Colonel; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

William P. Vose, from Major to Lieut. Colonel; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Henry C. Dames, from Captain to Major; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Henry R. Anderson, from Captain to Major; rank May 8, 1901; Field Art.

Robt. H. Patterson, from Captain to Major; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Oliver E. Wood, from Captain to Major; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Edwin S. Curtis, from Captain to Major; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

William C. Davis, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Frank G. Mauldin, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 97th Co., Coast Art.

Daniel W. Ketcham, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 67th Co., Coast Art.

William S. McNair, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 31st Co., Coast Art.

William J. Snow, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 20th Batty, Field Art.

George G. Gately, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 17th Batty, Field Art.

Thos. B. Lamoreux, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Leroy S. Lyon, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Andrew Hero, Jr., from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Tieman N. Horn, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 96th Co., Coast Art.

Frank E. Harris, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

George Blakely, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

Arthur W. Chase, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; 96th Co., Coast Art.

Frank W. Coe, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

William R. Smith, from 1st Lieutenant to Captain; rank May 8, 1901; Coast Art.

John T. Geary, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 53d Co., Coast Art.

Guy T. Scott, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 69th Co., Coast Art.

Morrell M. Mills, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 52d Co., Coast Art.

Charles B. Lloyd, Jr., from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 64th Co., Coast Art.

Edward Carpenter, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 23d Co., Coast Art.

Henry M. Merriam, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 25th Co., Coast Art.

Oliver L. Spaulding, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 30th Co., Coast Art.

Hanson B. Black, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 7th Batty, Field Art.

Conrad H. Lanza, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 63d Co., Coast Art.

C. S. Patterson, Jr., from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 60th Co., Coast Art.

Arthur F. Cassels, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 41st Co., Coast Art.

Harry P. Wilbur, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 11th Batty, Field Art.

Harry L. James, from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank Feb. 2, 1901; 31st Co., Coast Art.

E. B. Martindale, Jr., from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; 13th Co., Coast Art.

Henry C. Evans, Jr., from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant; rank May 8, 1901; 36th Co., Coast Art.

Captain McNair and Lieutenants Geary, Scott, Spaulding, Lanza, Cassels, and James, will proceed to join the companies to which they are assigned. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

So much of Par. 19, S. O. 125, June 4, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to Capt. Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps, and Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th U. S. Inf., is revoked. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

In view of his excellent conduct as a prisoner, as certified by his immediate commanding officers, as well as the recommendations of several members of the court-martial before which he was tried, and also considering the destitute and helpless condition of his young wife and infant child, as much of the sentence of the G. C. M. in the case of Arthur Klein, published in S. O. No. 72, series 1900, Dept. of Colorado, now serving sentence at Fort Logan, Col., as may remain unexecuted on the 4th day of July next, is remitted. (May 31, D. Cal.)

G. O. 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45 and 51, Department of Southern Luzon, issued during April, refer to the trials of natives. Major Edward L. Randall upon his own application is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa. (June 7, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, now on duty at the U. S. M. A., will proceed on or about June 12, 1901, to the posts hereinafter designated, for duty with the regiments indicated until August 25, 1901, when they will rejoin their proper station at West Point, N. Y.: Capt. Wirt Robinson, Art. Corps, Fort McPherson, Ga., with 27th Inf.; Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 27th Inf. (June 8, H. Q. A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. Edward Dundon, 26th Inf.; Chief Musician John W. Montgomery, band, 14th Inf.; Corp. Aguirre Williams, Co. D, 24th Inf.; First-class Private Patrick Clinton, ordnance detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Private Ernst F. Verwiebe, Hospital Corps; Private Michael Hayden, detachment Army Service men, Q. M. Dept., West Point, N. Y.; Private Thomas Harris, Troop M, 9th Cav.; Cook John Regan, Troop D, 3d Cav. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Elec. Sergt. Joseph Hayne, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from sergeant, 25th Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Elec. Sergt. Frank P. Harding, Art. Corps, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Elec. Sergt. James Kraus, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from sergeant, 44th Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, New York, to relieve Elec. Sergt. William Thomas, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Elec. Sergt. Charles E. Berghorn, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from corporal, 15th Co., Coast Art.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to relieve Elec. Sergt. Thomas E. Bouchier, Art. Corps, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Electrician Sergt. George A. Mills, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from corporal, 35th Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to relieve Electrician Sergt. George Treffinger, Art. Corps, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Elec. Sergt. Henry Simard, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from sergeant, 33d Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Fort Point, Cal., to relieve Elec. Sergt. Peter E. Turner, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Elec. Sergt. Joseph M. Keane, Art. Corps (appointed June 10, 1901, from private, 15th Co., Coast Art.), will be sent to Sullivan Island, S. C., to relieve Elec. Sergt. Tom C. MacGregor, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va.

Elec. Sergt. Arthur C. Arey, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty.

Elec. Sergt. Edward E. Marshall, Art. Corps, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass.

Elec. Sergt. Ernest G. Trumbo, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., to relieve Elec. Sergt. Charles E. Pease, Art. Corps, who will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va. (June 12, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey, to consist of Major William O. Owen, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Major J. Rosier Claggett, 2d Inf., and 1

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136 Washington Street, CHICAGO.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS**
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176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.So far as the Lieutenant General and the Chief of
Artillery are concerned, the insignia for the Artillery
Corps have been definitely settled. The following recom-
mendation, made by Colonel Randolph in a letter to
the Adjutant General, dated June 10, 1901, has been
approved by General Miles:"Sir: It is desirable to deviate as little as possible
from the time-honored insignia of the Artillery. The
introduction of the letters 'U. S.' as a portion of the
collar device is simply a repetition of what is already
there, and it is believed that the plain centre, the dis-
tinctive color of the corps, is preferable." Following
out the idea of Colonel Randolph, and, we believe, of
a majority of the officers of the Artillery, the insignia
will, therefore, consist of crossed muzzle-loading can-
non, bound at the intersection with a circular button
of crimson. This button will be plain, and will be the
same color for both the Field and the Coast Artillery.
In fact, the insignia do not contemplate any distinctive
mark for the two branches of the corps."The Navy Department has acted upon the examina-
tions of the following officers of the old Engineer Corps
of the Navy, who were recently examined for commis-
sions in the line under the provisions of the Personnel
act: Lieutenants, junior grade, F. N. Freeman, J. F.
Marshall, H. T. Baker, E. Winship, J. P. J. Ryan,
M. E. French, E. R. Pollock, E. H. Dunn, G. T. Lin-
coln, J. M. Reeves, L. T. James, H. I. Cone, J. R.
Brady, A. W. Hinds, E. H. DeLany, E. S. Kellogg;
Lieutenants, G. W. Laws, H. W. Jones, E. L. Beach,
W. W. Bush, J. K. Robinson, A. L. Halsted, D. E.
Dismukes, J. S. McKean, F. M. Bennett and C. N.
Offley. The papers in the cases of these officers are
the only ones which have been received by the Depart-**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

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who served in Santiago campaign is desired. Address
MISS BRODIE, 12 Aldersey St., Somerville, Mass.COACHING FOR WEST POINT OR COMMISSIONS from civil
life. W. PATTERSON ATKINSON, 169 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.WANTED.—A RETIRED ARMY OFFICER AS COMMANDANT
of the Florida Agricultural College. Address GEORGE W.
WILSON, President Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, Fla.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba.**This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on
July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who
worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. No initiation fee. Send for application
blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.**LOST SON.**This is to let John Lawrence Sullivan know that his
trouble at Braddock, Pa., has been settled and mother
and father beg him to write at once. He need not fear.
VERY REV. FATHER JOHN HICKEY,
Rector St. Thomas' Church, Braddock, Pa., U. S. A.
P. S.—Will Navy officers and men on all vessels and
stations kindly cut above out and post up where all
hands can see it.**Highland Spring Water**

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ment, but unofficially it is stated that of all the old
members of the Engineer Corps who have been exam-
ined only one has failed to qualify, and he physically.
The results in the other cases will be announced in the
near future.The Board of Construction of the Navy Department
has recently been working out the details for the two
battleships and two armored cruisers, plans for which
are to be submitted to Congress in December. Up to
the present time the board has devoted its consideration
to the two battleships, and has decided that they shall
be of 15,000 tons displacement, with a speed of 19
knots. The advisability of having the battleships of
greater displacement than 15,000 tons was carefully
considered by the board, but the weight of evidence was
against building vessels of larger displacement than
this. It was also not deemed advisable to have the
vessels have a greater speed than 19 knots, for the
reason that if the speed was increased beyond this there
would be a decrease in the coal capacity and hence in
the steaming radius. It is planned to have the battle-
ships have a steaming radius of between 7,000 and
10,000 miles.**The Garlock Packing Co.**136 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y....Try our...
**HIGH PRESSURE
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Mundi, the famous Moro chieftain of Zamboanga, has
issued an order which has been published in all the dis-
tricts within his jurisdiction abolishing slavery. He
has ordered that no slaves shall be bought or sold hence-
forth by any of his people. The action of Datto Mundi,
it is believed, will influence all the other dattos to pro-
mulgate similar orders. Mundi is known far and wide
as a wise and just Moro prince, and his influence is
far-reaching. The abolishing of slavery is the direct
result of American influence in Zamboanga, and reflects
the greatest credit upon the American officers and men
stationed there."If this statement from Manila is not exaggerated,
it shows that all the noise made in America about
slavery under the flag, etc., was uncalled for, since it
is clear that the Army officers knew what they were
about when they left it to the local rulers to do away
with slavery. If the Americans had attempted to force
the immediate abolition of slavery upon the local rulers,
they would undoubtedly have had a large sized insur-
rection upon their hands, which not only would have
endangered the lives of innocent people, but would
have probably set back the abolition of slavery for some
time. Associating a reform with the exercise of out-
side foreign domination is precisely the best way to
make that reform obnoxious to native sentiment. To
arrange that it shall be made through local authority
is to give that authority a certain pride in it and to
give to the carrying out of it the support of native
approval.Zamboanga is on the south-west coast of the Island of
Mindanao, and the Sulu Islands in which slavery flour-
ishes under the rule of the Sultan of Sulu are less than
100 miles distant across island-dotted waters which bear
considerable inter-island trade. The influence of Datto
Mundi must soon be felt in Sulu, reinforced as it will
be by American suggestion, if not by direct agreement.
If this great reform shall soon come to be effected with-
out the shedding of blood, it will be another lesson to
the meddling reformers at home, who, while lustily depre-
cating war, insist that the best way to bring about a
change in the habits and customs of peoples that are
the result of centuries of undisturbed growth, is to order
the change to be made whether the natives like it or not.
Since it took many decades in our own intelligent coun-
try, where education and Christianity were wide-spread,
to produce a sentiment that brought about the aboli-
tion of slavery, we have reason to be satisfied with the
speedy results of Army negotiations in the Southern
Islands of the Philippine Archipelago. Before the fight-
ing has ceased in Luzon, we find a ruler who was always
treated with kindness inaugurating a reform which is
more radical and means more to his people than any we
have proposed for the Island of Luzon, great and far-
reaching as these are.We invite the attention of the querulous fault-finders
of a year ago to the report of Major Gen. J. C. Bates
on his expedition to Mindanao, which we published in
our issue of June 2, 1900, page 951. In concluding his
report General Bates said: "I consider it a cause for
congratulation that our troops have occupied Zamboanga,
Cottobate, Pollok, Parang Parang, Davao, and Mati
on the south coast of Mindanao, Baganga on the east
coast, and Surigao, Cagayan, Iligan, Misamis and
Dapitan on the north coast without firing a shot."The spirit of good will animating Datto Mundi at the
time of General Bates's visit is indicated by the account
of a bull-fight arranged for the Americans by that
functionary, which is spoken of in our issue of June 9,
1900, page 975. Another expression of his friendly
feeling, described in the same issue, was the elaborate
dance by native dancing girls given for the officers' de-
lectation.The New York "Evening Post," which is not known
to go out of its way to say a good thing for our officers
in their dealings with the Filipinos, said at the time:
"With two regiments * * * General Bates ac-
quired for the United States as much territory as Spain
held and what Spain never could get, the friendship of
all the tribes which the Americans have encountered."The results of this friendship are beginning to be
seen. Since General Bates's visit, there is every reason
to believe that Datto Mundi and his people have seen
more to admire in the Americans the more they have
seen and heard of them, and have felt a stronger desire
to be worthy of the regard of a great people who came
not to trample upon them but to lift them by kindness.The method of carrying disabled men devised by As-
sistant Surgeon C. E. MacDonald, U. S. A., by means
of blankets or shelter tent pieces, in the absence of
litters, is highly spoken of. This method was fully il-
lustrated and described in Circular 1, Jan. 5, 1901,
issued from the Surgeon General's Office. It has been
tested at the School of Instruction for the Hospital
Corps at the U. S. General Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
with favorable results.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

COMMENCEMENT AT SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Each of the National Academies has had this year the advantage of having on its Board of Visitors graduates of the institution upon whose conditions and necessities they were to report. At the Military Academy we have had Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, a graduate of 1866, and Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., who is not only a graduate, but has been Superintendent of the Academy, Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army, so that he is more competent than any other man in the United States to deal intelligently and sympathetically with the Academy. Still another representative of the Army on the board was Major General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., retired.

What better representative could the Navy have of its interests than that noble old Roman, Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N., who was this year President of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy? And then there was Park Benjamin, a graduate of the class of 1867, the President of the Alumni Association, whose active interest in naval affairs, and positive opinions concerning them, gives force to what he may have to say on service matters. Admiral Luce and Mr. Benjamin were appointed to the Board by the President as representatives of the Alumni Association of the Academy, and upon its express request. A third member of the Board who has a warm interest in the Navy is J. F. R. Foss, who served before the mast during the Civil War and is now a prominent banker in Minneapolis, Minn. Still another representative of nautical interests is Captain William Shackelford of the Pacific Mail Service. A representative of Army ideas was General E. W. Bragg, late U. S. V., who commanded the "Iron Brigade" during the Civil War, and who has since done yeoman service in Congress as Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

The report of the Naval Academy Board this year will, it is believed, settle in the minds of Congressmen the doubt as to whether there is any hazing at the Academy which goes beyond an occasional outburst of boyish mischief. The dismissal of a cadet for a comparatively mild act of hazing, just as the Board met, suggested the possibilities of the existence of still worse practices. But it is reported that this canny youth, having learned that he was to be added to the noble army of martyrs known as the "bilged," concluded that, as the end of his naval career was approaching, it was better to go out with the reputation of having been a bold defier of Academy regulations. He apparently chose the opportunity of standing his victim on his head when he was sure to be discovered. He may possibly have been moved, also, by the benevolent purpose of having the young man's brains well settled in his head previous to examination.

In his speech at the Alumni dinner, Senator Martin, one of the Congressional representatives on the Board, frankly admitted that "they came to investigate abuses," adding, however, that they had found no abuses to investigate. Certain members of the Board are believed to have been affected by stories of hazing for which female relatives of cadets were responsible, and which were found, when traced to their source, to emanate from the class of cadets at the Academies who find it necessary to explain to anxious relatives that hazing so added their brains that they could not properly exercise their masterly abilities in securing a sufficiently high standing to retain their places in their classes. All rumors of hazing at Annapolis were thoroughly investigated, and Superintendent Wainwright and Commander Callahan were questioned before the Board on this subject.

We understand that the report of the Board will make no mention of hazing, which is, in view of the rigid investigation referred to, the most effective way of quieting the rumors of evil conditions at the Academy. The Visitors' report this year will have the merit of brevity, not exceeding a thousand words. It is possible, therefore, that it may be read. As it will reflect the views of the Alumni Association it should secure the active efforts of that body to ensure the adoption of its recommendations. It proposes that the Academy course be reduced to four years, and that appointments to the grade of ensign be made immediately, without a post graduate course, as was the case when that grade was first established by the Act of July 16, 1862. It is recommended that Farragut's historic flagship Hartford, which would be a perpetual suggestor of patriotism, be refitted with modern appliances of navigation and stationed permanently at the Academy as a practice ship. The present practice ship, Chesapeake, is of little value, as her machinery is inadequate and she is obliged when on a cruise, though a sailing vessel, to return to port every fortnight to get coal for her distilling plant and auxiliary machinery. She can, moreover, carry only part of the battalion, who can all find room on the Hartford. The Chesapeake, with her machinery taken out, could still be used for the study of certain branches of navigation.

Attention is called in the report to the necessity of

preserving the naval trophies and flags, now moldering in the basement of the library building, by storing them in some fireproof building. Their loss would be irreparable. It is proposed to reward those two faithful public servants, Professor Corbesier, who has served thirty-seven years as Master of the Sword, and John Garvin, who has been mail carrier for fifty-one years, by retiring one as lieutenant, j. g., and the other as a chief petty officer. Professor Corbesier, who is now in his seventy-second year, was a noted French cavalryman in his youth and served in our Army during the greater part of the Civil war. Garvin enlisted in 1849 and served on the U. S. S. Marion in the suppression of the slave trade before coming to the Academy, where he has ever since served faithfully.

In regard to the recommendation by the Board for a four-years' course, an interesting incident has become known. For some time the House has approved such action, and it has been opposed by the Senate. Knowing that the members of the House will be very likely to again press the matter next winter without urging, the Board somewhat doubted the expediency of again pressing the point, preferring to leave it in the hands of the House. The question of embodying the recommendation in the report was not settled until toward the close of the Board's session, when Senator Penrose, one of its members, who had been absent from all of its sessions, sent a telegram to a member of the Board recommending in somewhat peremptory language that the four years' course be not mentioned in the report. This aroused the pugnacity of those who especially favored a four-year course, and the recommendation became a part of the report.

THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The advantage of having at the head of the Engineer Corps of the Army what is known as "a broad gauge man," is already apparent. General Gillespie is doing all in his power to have the members of his corps work in perfect harmony with the other arms of the Service. He fully appreciates the fact that the Engineer Corps is now, under recent acts of Congress and decisions of the War Department, more nearly a part of the line of the Army than it has ever before been. Officers of the corps are expected to do duty with the troops in the field when necessary. The recent recommendation by General Gillespie that an officer of the Artillery Corps be appointed a member of the Engineer Board has culminated in the assignment by the Secretary of War of Major Sedgwick Pratt for duty with the board. It was not due to any contention on the part of the Artillery Corps, it is stated at the War Department, that the detail of Major Pratt was decided upon, but solely upon the urgent recommendation of General Gillespie, who for many years has appreciated the fact that the Artillery was entitled to a place on this important board. In like manner General Gillespie has determined to recommend an Artillery member be added to the Torpedo Board at Willet's Point. No officer has yet been selected for the detail.

Incorporated in the new Army Regulations, which are to be issued about the 1st of July, there will be a general order placing the Engineer School at Willet's Point upon the same general footing as the other schools for the various arms of the Service. Hitherto the Engineer School has not received recognition in the Regulations. Thoroughly appreciating the necessity of having officers of the Engineer Corps well versed in all matters pertaining to ordnance, General Gillespie will have Artillery officers detailed as instructors at the Engineer School, to have charge of the department of guns and gun carriages. In all probability he will also recommend that an Ordnance officer be assigned to duty there to teach matters of ordnance. Proceeding upon this broad and liberal plan, it is believed at the War Department that General Gillespie's administration at the head of the Engineer Corps will be fraught with results of the most incalculable benefit to the harmony and unity of the entire Service.

The regulations for the Engineer School are now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, prior to being issued in general orders preparatory to incorporation into the forthcoming Army Regulations. For the present these regulations will not be given to the public, but when approved they will be promulgated.

The Chief of Engineers has also submitted to the Secretary of War a complete set of regulations for the examination of officers of the line designated to fill vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 2. There are about thirty vacancies to be filled in this manner under that law, and boards to examine candidates for transfer from the line have been appointed to meet at New York, San Francisco and Manila. The regulations just formulated will, when approved, govern in all these examinations. In the event of the adoption of the regulations it is expected that the examinations will begin about August 15.

THE NAVAL WAR MEDAL.

According to the recent newspaper reports there exists in the public mind a great misapprehension regarding the medal which is to be awarded by the Navy Department to certain officers and men of the Navy who participated in the war with Spain. It has been repeatedly stated that this medal—the design for which is now under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy—is

to be given for service in the battle of Santiago which culminated in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. As a matter of fact there cannot be, under the present law, any distinctive Santiago medal; the one now being considered is to be given for service anywhere in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba during the Spanish War. The erroneous idea that the medal is for service simply in the engagement off Santiago has been the cause of considerable discussion on account of the semi-official statement that the medal is to bear the likeness of Rear Admiral Sampson. The law under which the present medal is to be struck and distributed reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorative of the naval and other engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba during the war with Spain, and to distribute the same to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in any of said engagements deemed by him of sufficient importance to deserve commemoration: Provided, that officers and men of the Navy or Marine Corps who rendered specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle may be rewarded in like manner;

"And provided, further, that any person who may, under the provisions of this act, be entitled to receive recognition in more than one instance shall, instead of a second medal, be presented with a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed, to be attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended. And to carry out the provisions of this resolution, the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Though the designation of the duties of the Chief of Artillery was published in General Orders, it is in fact an Army Regulation, as the act creating the office provides (Sec. 6, Act Feb. 6, 1901) that the duties of the Chief "shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The Secretary, before issuing the order, called upon the several artillery colonels for suggestions. While due consideration will be given to the desire of artillery officers to secure relative rank, the chief purpose of the Secretary is to promote the efficiency of the Artillery Corps and in whatever action he may take personal interest will be made subordinate to this purpose.

Since Colonel Randolph assumed the duties of Chief of Artillery he has been severely bombarded with requests from officers of the corps for change of orders and stations. Under the impression that the Chief of Artillery would act upon their requests for such changes sooner than formerly, a large proportion of the officers of the corps, according to Army Headquarters, have in one way or another expressed a desire to have their orders changed. Colonel Randolph wishes it to be understood that none but written applications, sent through the proper military channels, can be considered. Exactly why there has been such a sudden outburst of dissatisfaction among the officers with their present duties seems to be unexplainable.

Artillery officers are naturally watching, with the utmost interest, the progress being made in the enlistments for their arm of the Service. Under the decision of the Secretary of War, as promulgated in general orders defining the strength of the Army, it was held that the promotions of officers of the Artillery should be made in proportion with the enlistments for the Army. With each addition of 1,802 men in the Artillery one-sixth of the officers entitled to promotion under the act of Feb. 2 are advanced. Thus 33 1-3 per cent. of the officers have already received their promotions, and the next sixth will make the total of promotions reach one-half or three-sixths. This will probably take place about July 1, as from the present indications it will not be possible to enlist the necessary 1,802 men prior to that time. The last general report of the progress of enlistments for the Artillery was received by the War Department June 8, and showed that since May 8 there has been an increase in the Artillery of 673 men. On June 4 the Adjutant General's Department sent the following instructions to all the general recruiting stations: "Secretary of War directs special efforts be now made to enlist at all stations for Artillery, coast and field, as rapidly as possible, applicants meeting requirements of Circular 22, July 11, 1900. Continue to enlist for Infantry and Cavalry, under existing instructions, applicants who desire those arms." It is believed at the War Department that these instructions will greatly facilitate the enlistments for the Artillery, as now all recruiting officers in this country will make every effort to enlist for that arm. According to a report which has recently been received from General MacArthur in the Philippines, but which was written March 31 last, the excess in the organization of the Army in the Philippines is as follows: White Cavalry, 900; White Infantry, 4,417; Field Artillery, 200; Coast Artillery, 71. Total excess of men, 5,606.

The sensitiveness of our officers to local sentiment was shown by the act of Capt. Michael, who had charge of the recent execution of six murderers in Manila, mentioned in our issue of June 8. He chose a position where the condemned men faced the east, and before they dropped they had one last look at the morning sun, which is so dear to the Oriental.

TRIAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Under perfect conditions of weather and sea, the U. S. battleship Illinois underwent her official trial trip on June 12, on the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise.

She steamed under forced draught at an average speed of 17.31 knots for four hours. The course was 33 knots, laid out by a line of buoy, placed 6.6 knots apart, and near each was anchored a vessel of the Navy for the taking of tidal observations, etc.

The first leg of the course was made in 1 hour, 54 minutes and 4 seconds—or at an average speed of 17.36 knots per hour. Speeding round the last buoy with a big rush, the Illinois made the home run in 1 hour, 54 minutes and 42 seconds—a difference of only 38 seconds from the run made on the first leg. The average speed on the home run was 17.26 knots per hour.

In the complete run of 66 knots, the elapsed time was 3 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds, as shown by uncorrected figures, and the average speed is given as 17.31 knots. These figures, when the tidal corrections are made, it is expected may show a fraction more in favor of the vessel. The Alabama, a sister ship, during her trial averaged 17.01 knots per hour, and the battleship Wisconsin, tried later, held the record with 17.12 knots per hour. All three vessels are of the same design and size.

The steering qualities were so excellent that at full speed she turned in a circle of 300 yards in 3 minutes and 10 seconds, with an angle of heel of 30 degrees.

The following dispatch from Rear Admiral Evans, president of the trial board of the battleship Illinois, was received by the Secretary of the Navy June 13:

"Boston, Mass., June 12.

"Illinois trial successful, speed 17.31 without corrections. She leaves for Newport News to-night and the board for Washington." The Navy Department is exceedingly pleased with the results of the trial and believe that the new ship will prove to be one of the finest in the Navy. The official report of the trial board is awaited with great impatience by officers on duty at the department.

In the conditions governing the trial the Illinois was required to make 16 knots with a steam pressure of 180 pounds, using 10,000 horsepower, and not to exceed 120 revolutions of her screw per minute. She made a knot and a third above her contract, used only 175 pounds average steam pressure and made a mean of 113 revolutions of the screws. The screws sometimes ran up to 119 revolutions, but the variation was remarkably slight. About fifty tons of coal were used during the run, and the temperature in the fire rooms was about 100 degrees. The vibration of the vessel at her high speed was very slight. The mean draught called for during the trial was 25 feet 6 inches.

The members of the Trial Board present were Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, Comdr. Charles J. Roelker, Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland and Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N. Capt. G. A. Converse, who is to command the Illinois as soon as she is commissioned, was also on board.

The vessel was constructed by the Newport News Ship Building Company, of Newport News, Va., and Mr. Orcutt, president of the company, who was present during the trial, was elated at the fine showing the Illinois had made, as were also the officers of the Navy present.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Unfortunately the official details of the fight near Lipa, Luzon, on June 10, in which three American officers lost their lives, are meagre. Lieut. W. H. Lee, Engineers, and Capt. Anton Springer, 1st Inf., were killed on the field, it appears, while Capt. William H. Wilhelm, 21st Inf., was so badly wounded that his death occurred later. Lieut. Chas. R. Ramsey, 21st Inf., was also seriously wounded. From the standpoint of officers killed, this was one of the most serious battles of the Filipino insurrection. One surprising thing about it is that Lipa is in Batangas Province, directly south of Cavite Province, lying south of Manila, where civil government was established only recently, according to a despatch, dated May 2, from the city of Batangas, in the Manila "Times." The government was established by the Civil Commission on its recent visit to places south of Manila. Felix Rojas was appointed governor and Lieut. R. D. Blanchard, 38th Vol. Inf., treasurer. The "Times" said that Batangas, which is about sixty miles south of Manila, was the last town visited by the Commission on that trip. Lipa is about thirteen miles north of Batangas, which is on the coast. A telegraph line runs from Batangas through Lipa to Manila. The official despatches on the engagement will be found elsewhere, as well as the sketches of the dead officers.

Press advices say that Captain Wilhelm's force in the Lipa fight consisted of fifty men of the 21st Inf. The Americans were preparing to attack a rebel force ahead of them when they were fired on from outside by 200 of General Malvais followers. The rebels were put to rout and Yates's troop of the 1st Cav. later started in pursuit. Captain Springer was shot in the head, and Lieutenant Lee in the head and bowels and Lieutenant Ramsey in the left side.

The rapid disintegration of the Philippine insurrection is shown by some statistics given out by the War Department. The compilation of reports covers the period up to April 17, 1901. Up to January 1, 1901, the total number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,497, together with 5,048 rifles, 56 field pieces, something over 3,000 shells and balls, 573,860 rounds of ammunition, and 19 tons of powder. From January 1 to April 17 the number of captures included 247 officers, 2,459 men; the number surrendered was 820 officers, 6,492 men; making a total of 1,067 officers, 8,951 men; or a grand total up to that date of 31,415 insurgents captured and surrendered. To this are to be added 1,998 rifles captured, 4,300 surrendered, a total of 6,298; 45,000 rounds of ammunition, 408 bolos and 24 pieces of cannon.

Very unusual indeed are some of the terms said to be demanded by General Cailles, the rebel leader, who has been reported on the verge of surrender for some days. One is that pardon shall be granted to two American deserters, one of whom, the cable accounts say, is named Frank Meekin, of the 37th Vol. Inf. Another is that instead of a payment for the rifles turned in a fund of \$100,000 shall be created for the widows and orphans of Filipino soldiers. Major Batson, of the Philippine

Cavalry, who was largely instrumental in bringing about the surrender of Geronimo, has great influence with Cailles and is expected to effect his surrender.

Press advices from Manila said that in the court-martial on June 10 of Capt. Michael Spellman, Lieut. D. R. Jones and Surgeon Dudley Welch, 43d Vol. Inf., in Southern Leyte, on the charge of trading in permits to ship hemp from closed ports, Welch turned State's evidence, incriminating Spellman and Jones. Welch is said to have returned \$1,000 to the Government. The evidence showed that the value of the hemp cleared from Maasin was about \$500,000 in the last six months. Half a peso was levied on each picul of rice entering insurgent territory, while steamships, schooners and bancas trading with closed ports in Malitbog Bay paid from 30 to 500 pesos to their tonnage. This tax yielded quite a sum to those interested. The president of Maasin and a go-between connected with a Spanish firm have also been arrested.

Lieut. Henry T. Mitchell, 41st Vol. Inf., is the latest officer to be involved in the Philippine peculations, according to Associated Press despatches. It is said he will be tried by court-martial for the alleged embezzling of \$227 of the public funds of Bacolor, Luzon.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

One of the most important recent captures by the American forces was accomplished on April 21, when Lieut. Col. Casteltor of the insurrecto army was taken into custody. Major Humphreys of the Artillery, commanding officer at Binang, received information that the insurgent colonel was located at a small barrio a few miles south of Binang. Major Humphreys, with a mounted detachment of the Third Artillery, and Capt. C. D. Rhodes with twenty men from Troop C, 6th Cav., set out for the village. With scarcely any warning the little place was surrounded. When the alarm was given Casteltor attempted to make a break for liberty, but was immediately captured. He was covered by ten rifles the moment he ran from the shack in which he was peacefully reposing. Enough evidence was secured by Major Humphreys to prove that the rebel colonel had given orders for the assassination of the insurgent major, Miranda, and other important Filipinos who had signified their intention of taking advantage of the proclamation issued by the Governor General. Casteltor has long been known as one of the most desperate characters in the Laguna district. His band was known as the worst lot of cutthroats and assassins in that district. Casteltor had but to give an order for assassination and the murder was performed according to orders, invariably within twenty-four hours from the hour when the orders were issued. Casteltor has openly boasted that the Americans could never capture him, and even if he were taken no person would dare testify against him, for whoever should do so would never gaze upon the next sunrise. Capt. E. N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., commanding officer at Bay, has incurred the enmity of all the lawless Filipinos in that section of the country, and especially Casteltor, who has openly boasted that he has killed more people, or rather caused more deaths, than any American regiment in the Philippines.

On April 15 Lieut. Col. Maximo Abad, commanding the insurrecto forces on the Island of Marinduque, passed through the convent gate at Boac and surrendered unconditionally with seventy soldiers and nearly sixty rifles to Major Fred A. Smith, 1st Inf., commanding the United States troops on the island. Abad sought to get terms, but Major Smith said that no terms would be considered. The submission of Abad was brought about by the energetic campaign carried on by the American commander. During the months of February and March there were fifty-six expeditions against the insurrectos, and the latter had become thoroughly demoralized, never being able to pass two nights in the same place without fear of being aroused by the Americans. Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, Q. M. 2d Inf., and Lieut. Campbell King, battalion adjutant, 1st Inf., went out unarmed to talk to Abad and conduct him to the commanding officer. After the surrender the officers and men were allowed to take the oath of allegiance, and liberated, the ceremony taking place on the plaza of Boac, and being witnessed by the entire population. "Major Smith is to be congratulated," said the Manila "Times" correspondent, "on the successful termination of the campaign in Marinduque, which has been carried on so stubbornly ever since the insurrectos captured Shields's company of the 29th Volunteers. By forcing an unconditional surrender, Major Smith has placed the insurrectos in such a position that they cannot pose as unvanquished heroes, as they evidently desired to do, and he has thereby done great future good for the island. There is great rejoicing in Boac, and the people are looking forward to returning to their homes in the interior and to the luxury of an open port."

It appears that the surrender of the notorious Quintan Salas, the last of the rebel leaders in Panay, was brought about by the activity of Capt. Gordon's scouts (18th Inf.), who pressed Salas so close that he had to flee to the neighboring island of Guimaras, whence he opened negotiations through the Peace Commission for surrender. Speaking of the scouts, the Iloilo correspondent of the Manila "Times" on April 23 wrote: "Gordon's scouts are probably in from their last hike, which lasted something over three weeks, and which was attended with such success that close on to a hundred rifles were unearthed where they had been buried by Quintan Salas's band. There is a rumor that this organization is to be disbanded and a new detachment of a similar character formed out of the 11th Inf., when it comes here."

As Co. F, 42d Vol. Inf., on April 22, under Captain Du Bois, left Malabon for Manila to embark on a transport for the United States, throngs of natives lined the streets to bid the departing troops good bye. Although that impressive sight could not have been witnessed a year ago," said the Malabon correspondent of the Manila "Times," "at present the natives realize that the men under pressing circumstances have done their duty well. They have managed to win the confidence and love of all the natives of this place, as well as of Navotas, an adjoining town. To-day the talk in both towns is, 'Muy triste (very sad)—Co. F, vamoosé.' But while the departure of Co. F was deeply regretted, the leading Filipinos were discussing the question of what would become of them after the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Beacom, whom they regarded with an affection and profound confidence that have incurred for them the enmity of the wandering bands of ladrones."

The 42d Vol. Inf. made the most of its stay in Manila before taking a transport for home. The boys had never been stationed in Manila, for on their arrival in the Philippines they were sent at once into the Laguna de Bay region, Morong, etc., where, says the Manila

"New American," they did "good hard work for 14 months." To keep the seductions of metropolitan life from enervating them and from sending them off home "unfit," the 42d indulged extensively in baseball, assisted by the 14th U. S. Inf. Teams from companies of both regiments crossed bats, victory usually going to the Volunteers. Their arrival in Manila was the occasion of the first reunion the companies of the 42d had since coming to Luzon, and the men had a good time getting acquainted and swapping yarns. The 42d was fortunate in having its last days in the field marked by important surrenders and captures in which it figured conspicuously, as in the case of Geronimo and others, already described in our columns.

General Ananias Diocno, one of the chief Panay rebel leaders, is dead of wounds received at the time of his capture. The circumstances leading up to the end of this noted chieftain were these: Ever since Callico was occupied by the Americans, consisting of Cos. A and C, 6th Inf., for almost fourteen months, they were persistently on the trail of Diocno and his followers. At various times they were assisted by detachments of the 18th, 19th and 44th Regiments. On March 17 word was received that Diocno was in hiding six miles from Jimeno. About 2 a. m. Co. C, 6th Inf., and Co. F, 18th Inf., set out, as they had often done before, to catch him. At daybreak they reached the base of the mountain on which Diocno was reported to be hiding. There the Americans divided, the 6th Inf. following the trail which led up the mountain, while the 18th Inf. took another trail which circled around the mountain, eventually leading to the top, so as to come in on Diocno from the rear, thus cutting off his escape in that direction. When the 6th Inf. arrived on top of the mountain they found it to be basin-shaped. Their guide now led them down into the basin, then struck off through the tall grass until they finally came to a shack, which was almost hidden from view in a clump of bushes, and far from any of the main trails. A native picket gave the alarm and insurgents poured out of the shack, meeting a heavy fire. When the firing was over, four dead and three wounded rebels lay on the ground. Diocno was one of the wounded, having received a bullet in the arm and one near the heart. The completeness of the American way of "going at" things was shown by the final condition of Diocno's party. In the house with him were seven men. Of these, four were killed outright, one died shortly after, two were seriously wounded, and the eighth, a lieutenant, was captured later. The Americans secured seven rifles, one of which was a Krag, '98 model, and about 2,000 rounds of ammunition, nearly all of it new.

That the Army authorities in Manila were surprised by the revelations as to the commissary frauds is evidenced by the testimony of Col. C. A. Woodruff at the recent trial of Captain Read, U. S. V. According to the Manila "Times," Col. Woodruff, when on the witness stand, testified that the volume of business conducted by Captain Read was enormous and would never again, in his opinion, be equalled in the islands. Under Captain Read's personal supervision twenty-three million pounds of supplies were expeditiously handled. His health was not good, and the clerical force was limited and of an inferior class. Captain Read was unceasing in his work, said Col. Woodruff, and for the first two months would remain continuously at his post of duty. "I can't say too much for him in getting in and out commissary stores," Col. Woodruff is said to have stated on the stand, and he further declared that four officers were on duty at the same post that Captain Read first occupied.

The Manila press recently said that the authorities proposed opening the entire telegraph system of the islands for commercial work at an early date. There are over 5,000 miles of wire strung in the Archipelago, and on the return of the Burnside Signal Corps was to connect every island in the Archipelago by cable, and the islands will have one of the most complete systems of telegraph service in the world.

VICTORY WON AT FORT McHENRY.

That peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, was demonstrated by the triumph won the other night by the garrison of old Fort McHenry, Md., over their old enemy, the mosquitoes. The invaders attempted to surprise the garrison, but were outwitted by Major and Surgeon Alexander N. Stark, U. S. V. (captain, Medical Department, U. S. A.). In three big incomplete magazines the mosquito forces concentrated for the attack. They never escaped alive. Surgeon Stark had fought mosquitoes in Cuba. He found it as easy as fighting Spaniards. Several gallons of petroleum were placed in each of the magazines and the fumes overpowered the mosquitoes. The surface of the old fort was covered with the dead. Last summer the men were nearly eaten up alive at the fort. Day and night mosquitoes swarmed over the barracks and the officers' quarters. Dr. Stark's method of fighting them is a great success. The New York "Times" says the city health authorities are preparing to work on Dr. Stark's plan. Kerosene will be used in the sinks and on the low grounds.

The following is the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy, as shown by the official records June 1, 1901: Battleships—Illinois, 94 per cent.; Maine, 52 per cent.; Missouri, 37 per cent.; Ohio, 53 per cent.; Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island, nothing. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Maryland and South Dakota, nothing. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 47 per cent.; Des Moines, 34 per cent.; Chattanooga, 32 per cent.; Galveston, 27 per cent.; Tacoma, 20 per cent.; Cleveland, 55 per cent.; St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston, nothing. Monitors—Arkansas, 57 per cent.; Nevada, 87 per cent.; Florida, 66 per cent.; Wyoming, 75 per cent. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 94 per cent.; Barry, 88 per cent.; Chauncey, 90 per cent.; Dale, 94 per cent.; Decatur, 96 per cent.; Hopkins, 75 per cent.; Hull, 74 per cent.; Lawrence, 99 per cent.; MacDonough, 98 per cent.; Paul Jones, 85 per cent.; Perry, 93 per cent.; Preble, 92 per cent.; Stewart, 53 per cent.; Truxton, 68 per cent.; Whipple, 67 per cent.; Worden, 67 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99 per cent.; Bagley, 99 per cent.; Barney, 99 per cent.; Biddle, 99 per cent.; Blakely, 98 per cent.; DeLong, 98 per cent.; Nicholson, 89 per cent.; O'Brien, 92 per cent.; Thornton, 97 per cent.; Tingey, 68 per cent.; Wilkes, 80 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 10 per cent.; Adder, 60 per cent.; Grampus, 51 per cent.; Moccasin, 58 per cent.; Pike, 50 per cent.; Porpoise, 53 per cent.; Shark, 53 per cent.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.
 NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
 KEARSARGE (Flagship), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Merriam, Capt. B. H. McCalla, ordered to command. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
 ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Boston, Mass. Address there. (Not yet in commission.)
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Greenville, Miss. Address as per itinerary. Leave June 15; arrive Vicksburg June 18, leave June 22; arrive New Orleans June 25.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.
 ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Montevideo. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 ABARENDIA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sausalito, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. To sail about June 15 for Samoa, to carry out relief of men and supplies for Abarendia.
 WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
 Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.
 Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Junior Squadron Commander.
 All vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I." unless otherwise given. Postage to officers and sailors on our ships in the Philippines is domestic; to Japan or other countries postage is foreign. Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickinson. At Sydney. Address as above. En route to Manila.
 NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Address to station as above. At Olongapo, P. I.
 KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Wosung, China. Address care of Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
 ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Iloilo.
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite.
 ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Manila.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Thos. C. McLean. At Cavite, P. I. Hold mail, to return to the United States.
 CLINTON, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. En route from Cavite to Sydney.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Harry Knox. Left Yokohama June 10 for Unalakpa. Address Unalakpa, Alaska.
 CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Manila. Will come to the United States in autumn.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Samar.
 FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. En route to Samar and return.
 GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite.
 GLACIER, Comdr. F. P. Gilmore. At Sydney.
 HELEN, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai.
 IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Hong Kong.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo.
 MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Singapore. Will return to United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Shanghai, China.
 Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Tong-ku, China.
 Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China.
 Address to station as above.
 NASHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Iloilo.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Sual. Hold mail.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chemulpo, Korea. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
 PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At Yokohama. Ordered to Mare Island. Starting June 7. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At North-ern Luzon.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Grandora River.
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Hong Kong.
 WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Lubang Island, P. I. Address to station as above.
 ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Off coast of Northern Samar.
 BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. In Bataan Province.
 GUARDQUI, Ensign W. T. Tarrant. In Subig Bay.
 LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. At Iloilo.
 MARVELES, Ensign Wm. D. Leahy. At Cavite.
 MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. En route from Samar to Cavite.
 PANAY, Lieut. E. L. Bissett. On coast of Mindanao.
 PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cebu.
 PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Northern Samar.
 QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.
 SAMAR, Lieut. G. C. Day. Off coast of Mindanao.
 URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.
 VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. M. P. Huse. Off coast of Samar.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. At Seattle. Will cruise in Alaskan waters. Address care Post Office, Seattle, Wash.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. En route from Colombo to Aden. Will go to Boston. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 DIXIE, Comdr. S. M. Ackley. Left Rio de Janeiro June 12; arrive Santa Lucia June 24, leave June 25; arrive Hampton Roads July 2. Hold mail.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address there, care of Navy Yard.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Colorado Reef, Cuba. Address Key West, Fla.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. En route to Newport. Address Newport, R. I.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 LAYFLOWER, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Carupano. Cruising in Venezuelan waters. Address San Juan, P. R.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Pa. Address there.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Aden Jan. 12 for Suez. En route to New York, N. Y. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At San Francisco. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin H. McCormick. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Diego. Address there.
 SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Yokohama, en route to United States. Address Honolulu, H. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 TALBOT, Ensign W. T. Cluett. At Academy Annapolis, Md.
 UNCAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Sagua de Sanamo, Cuba. Address there.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Gihara, Cuba, surveying in Niipe and Levisa Bays. Address Gihara, via Havana, Cuba.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for training cruise in Pacific Ocean about June 3. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Hampton Roads, June 11, and will arrive Horta, Fayal, July 5; leave July 9, and arrive St. Michaels, Azores, July 11; leave, July 16, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., July 29; leave Aug. 8, and arrive Brest, France, Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15, and arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 22; leave Aug. 27, and arrive Algiers, Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads, Dec. 13. Address Hampton Roads, Va., until sailing; then B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.
 AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York, repairing until about July 5. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. Cruising with cadets: Left Annapolis June 10; leave Cape June 20 and arrive New London July 1; leave July 5 for cruise in Buzzard's Bay and arrive New Bedford July 12; leave July 16 and arrive Orient Point July 19, where transfer of cadets with Indiana will take place; leave July 20 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 20; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland Aug. 10; leave Aug. 14 and arrive at Cape August 22; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28. Address as per itinerary or to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Boston, for Bunker Hill Day, June 17. Address all mail to Boston, Mass.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Cruising as follows: Arrive at Leth, Scotland, June 11; leave June 21 and arrive Christiana, Norway, June 24; leave June 21 and arrive Christiana, Norway, June 24; leave July 6 and arrive Copenhagen, July 8; leave July 22 and arrive Stockholm, Sweden, July 25; leave August 4 and arrive Kiel, Germany, August 7; leave August 14 and arrive Gravesend, England, August 20; leave August 30 and arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, September 15; leave September 23 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 25, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Address as per itinerary or Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Cruising with cadets. Itinerary of the Indiana is as follows: Arrive Newport New June 15; leave June 20 and arrive New London June 27; leave July 1 for cruise in Gardiner's Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive Newport July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 19 where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will take place; leave July 23 and arrive New London 23d; leave July 27 and arrive Portland Aug. 3; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax Aug. 10; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News Aug. 20; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Boston, Mass., for Bunker Hill Day, June 17. Address Boston, Mass.
 MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will cruise in accordance with itinerary: Left San Diego May 20, arrive Sandwich Islands June 15, leave July 5 and arrive Puget Sound July 20; leave Sept. 15 and arrive Astoria Sept. 21; leave Sept. 15 and arrive San Francisco, Sept. 21.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.
 NEWPORT, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Boston, Mass. Address Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Port Royal, S. C., where she will remain attached to new Training Station. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Boston, Mass., May 31, for Leth. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Boston June 1; arrive Edinburgh June 25; arrive Leth, Scotland, June 29; arrive Copenhagen July 9; arrive St. Petersburg July 18; arrive Antwerp Aug. 3; arrive Gravesend Aug. 14; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 20; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 3; arrive Boston Oct. 21. The address of the Enterprise from June 1 to Aug. 20 will be care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After Aug. 20 address Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Will cruise according to following itinerary: Leave New London June 19; arrive Fayal,

Azores, July 13, leave July 6; arrive Lisbon July 14, leave July 23; arrive Gibraltar July 27, leave Aug. 6; arrive Tangier Aug. 8, leave Aug. 9; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 14, leave Aug. 24; arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Aug. 24; then care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. Will sail on a summer cruise to Europe about June 15. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. A. S. Snow. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge; Ensign R. I. Curtin, Assistant in Charge.
 CUSHING, DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON, WINSLOW.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)
 ALEXANDER. Left Montevideo May 23 for Valparaiso, Address La Paz via Guaymas, Mex.
 CAESAR. Left Lambert's Point, Va., June 13, for Manila. Address there.
 HANNIBAL. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 JUSTIN. At Guam. Address Guam, Ladrones Islands.
 LEONIDAS. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 NERO. At Lambert's Point, Va. Address there.
 POMPEY. At Vigan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
 SATURN. At Manila, P. I. Address Manila, P. I., care Senior Squadron Commander.

G. O. 49, JUNE 8, 1901, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department publishes for the information and guidance of the Service the following Executive order:
 Executive Mansion, June 7, 1901.
 The following "Classification of vessels" and "Assignments to command afloat" are hereby established for the Navy in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3:

Classification of Vessels.

Torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, tugs, sailing ships and receiving ships shall not be rated. Other vessels shall be rated by tons of displacements as follows: First rates—Men-of-war only of 8,000 tons and above. Second rates—Men-of-war of 4,000 tons and under 8,000 tons, and converted and auxiliary vessels of 6,000 tons and above, except colliers, refrigerating ships, distilling ships, tank steamers, repair ships, hospital ships, and other vessels constructed or equipped for special purposes. Third rates—Men-of-war from 1,000 to 4,000 tons and converted and auxiliary vessels from 1,000 to 6,000 tons, and colliers, refrigerating ships, supply ships, distilling ships, tank steamers, repair ships, hospital ships and other vessels constructed or equipped for special purposes of 4,000 tons and above. Fourth rates—All other rated vessels.

Assignments to Command Afloat.

An admiral to command a fleet; a rear admiral to command a fleet or squadron; a captain to command a division, or ship of the first or second rate, or a ship not rated.
 A commander to command a division, a ship of the second or third rate or a ship not rated; a lieutenant commander to command a ship of the third or fourth rate or a ship not rated; a lieutenant to command a ship of the fourth rate, a torpedo boat destroyer, torpedo boat, tug, tender, or a ship not rated; a lieutenant, junior grade, to command a torpedo boat, tug, tender, or ship not rated; an ensign to command a torpedo boat, tug or ship not rated.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

REWARDS FOR SERVICE IN CHINA.

Following is a list of the officers and men recommended by Board of Awards for meritorious conduct in China, accompanying report of Board dated May 31, 1901:
 Ensign T. B. Pettigill, U. S. N., letter of commendation for his skill, courage and efficiency at the Battle of Tientsin, June 15 and 17, 1900, as described in letter of Lieut. N. E. Irwin, U. S. N., (Dept. 12, 123-13.) Bureau of Navigation 25847.

Ensign A. N. McCarthy, U. S. N., to receive a very highly commendatory letter from the Navy Department, for his skill, courage and good judgment in handling his vessel, the U. S. gunboat Calamianes, in the Agusan River, Mindanao, February 20, 1901, and the successful carrying out of the object of the expedition. The Board regrets that, under the law restricting the advancing of an officer by numbers to "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism," no greater reward can be given this promising young officer. His exhibition of professional skill and nerve upon this occasion appeals most forcibly to its favorable consideration.
 Major George Richards, U. S. M. C., to be brevetted Lieutenant Colonel from July 13, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the Battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, while acting as volunteer aide to Colonel R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., commanding forces.

Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. M. C., to be brevetted Major from August 14, 1900, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin from the 20th of June to the 14th of August, 1900, both dates inclusive.

Cpts. Philip M. Bannon, B. H. Fuller, Charles G. Long, and First Lieut. Robert F. Wynne, to be commended in General Orders for their gallant, meritorious and courageous conduct in the Battle of Tientsin, July 13, 1900.

E. A. Walker, sergeant, U. S. M. C.; John O. Dahlgren, corporal, U. S. M. C.; Martin Hunt, private, U. S. M. C., to receive medals of honor for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the Battle of Pekin, June 20 to July 16, 1900. The report of the Board, dated March 2, last, suggested that these marines, with others, receive letters of commendation. Additional information, contained in report of Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C., March 23, 1901, moves the Board to make the present recommendation.

F. A. Young, private, U. S. M. C., to receive a medal of honor for his distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at the Battle of Pekin, June 20 to July 16, 1900.

Erwin J. Boydston, William C. Horton, Albert Moore, Herbert I. Preston, David J. Scannell, Oscar J. Upham, privates, U. S. M. C., to receive medals of honor for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy in erecting barricades under heavy fire at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900. A medal of honor to be sent to the heirs of Private Fisher, U. S. M. C., who was killed while participating in the work of the above-mentioned marines.
 John Butts, Charles B. Hobbs, Herman Kehm, Fred. D. Moody, Christopher C. Mullen, Martin L. M. Mueller, Richard Quinn, Charles R. White, privates, U. S. M. C., to receive letters of commendation for their work in assisting on barricades at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900.

John A. Murphy, drummer; William I. Carr, Henry W. Davis, Louis R. Galenne, William Zion, privates, U. S. M. C., to receive medals of honor for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900.
 John O. Amman, Robert M. Barratt, Cottler Broad, Edward J. Donovan, William F. Donovan, Henry C. Cal-

Igher, Harry Gold, Thomas F. Hall, James J. Lavin, Jacob C. E. Martin, Frederick J. Tinkler, privates, U. S. M. C., to receive letters of commendation for their conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, July 21 to August 17, 1900.

Carl E. Petersen, Chief Machinist, U. S. N.; Axel Westermarck, seaman, U. S. N.; Francis Silva, private, U. S. M. C., to receive medals of honor for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy at Pekin, June 28 to August 17, 1900.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 7.—Comdr. L. C. Heilner, commissioned commander from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. McElroy, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Atwater, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, commissioned lieutenant commander from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. W. S. Crossley, commissioned lieutenant from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. B. B. McCormick, commissioned lieutenant from December 26, 1900.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, May 6, 1901.

Lieut. J. H. Holden, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. T. A. Kearney, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

A. Surg. G. M. Meyers, appointed assistant surgeon from June 1, 1901.

Major G. Barnett, U. S. M. C., commissioned major, U. S. M. C., from March 3, 1901.

Comdr. T. S. Phelps, Department's order detaching Mare Island Yard, to command Alert, revoked.

Comdr. C. P. Perkins, Department's order detaching command Alert, to Mare Island, revoked.

Lieut. E. R. Pollock, detached Torpedo Station; to duty as assistant inspector ordnance works, E. W. Bliss Co.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, to Pensacola, June 22.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, Department's order detaching Academy, to Torpedo Station, revoked; detached Academy to Iowa, June 15.

Chief Bsn. F. A. Dran, to Richmond, June 10.

JUNE 8.—Lieut. C. S. Williams, to Torpedo Station, June 17, for instruction.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Cook, to home and wait orders.

Ensign T. A. Kearney, to Independence, July 1.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy, to Academy, June 15.

Chap. Jos. F. MacGrail, appointed chaplain from June 10, 1901.

Cable Asiatic Station, Cavite, P. I., June 9, 1901.

P. A. Paym. Hart, ordered to Celtic.

Cable South Atlantic Station, Montevideo, June 8, 1901.

W. Mach. Geo. O. Littlefield, transferred from Dixie to Atlanta.

W. Mach. Francis P. Mugan, transferred from Dixie to Chicago.

W. Mach. Henry W. Biggs, transferred from Atlanta to Dixie.

W. Mach. Richard B. Smith, transferred from Chicago to Dixie.

JUNE 9.—Sunday.

JUNE 10.—Capt. C. Andrade, detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden, to home and wait orders, (invalided home; Mare Island Hospital.)

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits, detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Harrisburg, Pa., June 20; to duty as inspector of engineering material, Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.; relief of Captain Andrade.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Denig, to duty as inspector of engineering material, Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg and vicinity, with headquarters at Post Office building, as relief of Lieutenant Commander Willits; report June 15.

Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, to Torpedo Station, June 20, for instruction.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, detached Iowa, to home, three months sick leave.

Cadet C. W. Fisher, to Iowa, June 24.

Cadet J. J. Fitzpatrick, to Kearsarge, June 22.

Cadet C. T. Hutchins, to Kearsarge, June 15.

Chap. D. H. Tribou, detached Vermont, June 15; to Iowa, June 22.

Chap. S. D. Booram, to home and wait orders; to Philadelphia.

A. Carp. T. J. Logan, detached Kearsarge, to Topeka, immediately.

A. Carp. J. T. Winn, detached Chesapeake, to Franklin.

JUNE 11.—Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus, to Vermont, June 17.

Cadet G. Whitlock, to Iowa, June 29.

Cadet P. W. Foote, to Iowa, June 29.

Cadet G. P. Nightingale, to Iowa, June 29.

Cadet J. M. Enoch, to Pacific Station, June 29.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. C. Schafer, detached Cavite Station and charge of accounts of Nansham, Iris and Zafiro, to Bennington.

Asst. Paym. H. R. Insley, detached Bennington; to Cavite Station, and charge of accounts of Nansham, Iris and Zafiro.

JUNE 12.—Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached command Alert; to duty charge Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., June 19; relief of Commander Blocklinger.

Comdr. G. Blocklinger, detached duty charge Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., June 19; to command Alert June 24.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, to Academy, July 1.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, to Saratoga.

Naval Cadets B. A. Long, W. S. Pye, W. Norris and O. W. Fowler, to Iowa, June 29.

Naval Cadets M. H. Simons and J. L. Ackerson, to Iowa, June 24.

A. Carp. H. L. Demarest, to Franklin, June 17.

A. Carp. C. S. Kendall, to Richmond, June 17.

A. Carp. H. L. Omsted, to Independence, June 17.

A. Carp. J. F. McCole, to Vermont, June 17.

Paym. Clerk Walter H. Warner, appointed duty Buffalo; report June 15.

Paym. Clerk Theodore G. Hansche, appointed duty Oregon; report Aug. 1.

Lieut. J. H. Roys, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, from May 6, 1901.

JUNE 13.—Naval Cadet B. C. Allen, to Wisconsin June 29.

A. Surg. F. A. Asserson, to Naval Hospital, New York.

A. Surg. G. M. Meyers, to Pensacola Yard.

Bsn. J. W. Stokley, detached Massachusetts; two months' sick leave.

Mate John R. Daly, detached Constellation; to Pensacola June 24.

Paym. Clerk John A. Kelley, duty on Topeka.

Cable Asiatic Station, June 9.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert M. Winterhalter, Bennington to Helena.

Lieuts. John L. Tompkins and Robt. W. McVeely, to the New Orleans.

Lieut. Horace G. MacFarland, Culgoa to Monocacy.

Lieut. Raymond Hasbrouck, Monocacy to Solace.

Lieut. Louis M. Nulton, New Orleans to Solace.

Lieut. Benton C. Decker, to Helena.

Lieuts. Robert F. Lopey and Newton A. McCully, detached Helena; to Bennington.

Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon, General Alava to Manila.

Ensign Wm. B. Wells, Frolic to New Orleans.

Ensign Wm. H. Reynolds, New Orleans to Bennington.

Cadet Bayard T. Bulmer, Calamianes to New York.

Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth, Solace to Albany.

Surg. Hutton N. T. Harris, Albany to Monocacy.

P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, Monocacy to Solace.

P. A. Paym. Geo. C. Schafer, detached Cavite Station; to Bennington.

A. Paym. Hugh R. Insley, detached Bennington; to Cavite Station.

A. Bsn. Myles Sears, to Manila.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, M. C., duty at Olongapo.

Capt. Theo. H. Low, M. C., duty at Olongapo (First Brigade Marines, Cavite Station).

Capt. Rufus H. Lane, M. C., duty at Subig.

Capt. Wendell C. Neville, M. C., duty at Port Isabela.

Capt. Philip M. Bannon, M. C., Capt. Robt. H. Dunlap, M. C., and Capt. Henry O. Bissett, M. C., duty at Cavite.

Capt. Wm. N. McKelvey, M. C., duty at Guam.

Capt. Robert McM. Dutton, M. C., to Monadnock.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick, M. C., to Wilmington.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, M. C., to Helena.

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Low, duty at Olongapo (First Brigade, Marines).

1st Lieut. Chas. C. Carpenter, M. C., duty at Olongapo (Fourth Battalion, Marines).

1st Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, M. C., duty at Port Isabela.

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Clifford, M. C., to duty at Pollock.

1st Lieut. John H. A. Day, M. C., duty at Cavite (Battalion Marines, Port Isabela).

1st Lieut. Wm. C. Harlee, M. C., to duty at Cavite.

1st Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, M. C., to Helena.

2d Lieut. Ellis B. Miller, M. C., to duty at Olongapo.

2d Lieut. John W. McClaskey and Jas. T. Butterick, M. C., duty at Subig.

2d Lieut. Frank J. Schwable, M. C., duty at Port Isabela.

2d Lieut. Provence McCormick, Jr., M. C., duty at Pollock.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Lander, M. C., to Wilmington.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 7.—Major George Barnett, ordered to proceed to his home and report by letter to the Brigadier General Commandant.

JUNE 10.—Capt. C. S. Radford, granted leave of absence for 15 days from the 12th inst.

Major C. A. Doyen, ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, for instruction and temporary command of the detachment of Marines under instruction at that station, relieving Major H. C. Haines, who is ordered to resume his duties at the Naval War College.

JUNE 11.—1st Lieut. O. H. Rask and 2d Lieut. G. Bishop, detailed for duty as members of a general court-martial at the Navy Yard, New York.

JUNE 10.—1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, appointed aide-de-camp to the Brigadier General Commandant. Detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to report to the Brigadier General Commandant.

JUNE 11.—2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer, granted leave of absence from July 1 to July 30, 1901.

JUNE 12.—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, ordered to inspect the Marine Barracks, League Island, the Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Richmond, the Marine Guard at the Naval Home and the office of the Assistant Q. M., Philadelphia.

2d Lieut. B. W. Sibley, granted leave of absence for two weeks.

2d Lieut. W. Brackett, granted leave of absence for thirty days.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The final trials of the U. S. S. Stockton will be carried out at sea during the coming week, the time limit within which these trials must be made expiring on June 18. The Stockton will be among the craft which will accompany the North Atlantic Squadron during the summer maneuvers, now about to be inaugurated.

The torpedo boats Bagley and Barney have completed their official full speed trials, with the result that the former made a speed of 29.15 knots for two consecutive hours, the latter averaging 29.04 for the same period. Their preliminary acceptance has been declared by the Navy Department.

The U. S. S. Marietta sailed last week from Cavite, en route for the United States, signaling the determination of the Department to gradually reduce the floating force in the Philippines as fast as the exigencies of the Service will permit. The Marietta will be followed by the Castine, this latter vessel being ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, the Bureau of Construction and Repair has prepared and forwarded a full set of plans for the rebuilding of the Reina Mercedes, but nothing definite has been arrived at in regard to the matter of rebuilding this vessel.

The U. S. torpedo boat Shubrick was transferred to the custody of the United States on June 8, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will be at once prepared to take her place with the torpedo flotilla of the North Atlantic Squadron on its summer cruise on the northern coast. The Thornton, under construction by the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., will be completed as soon as the prevailing machinist strike will permit.

Archibald H. Bull and Henry T. Knowlton, representing some thirty-five plaintiffs as stockholders, have obtained a verdict of \$50,000 damages against the Bath Iron Works and Thomas W. Hyde, jointly, in their suit to recover \$100,000 damages for losses sustained because the steamer Winifred, built by the defendants for the plaintiffs, failed to reach her contract speed of ten miles an hour. The defendants tried to improve her speed by alterations, but refused to build new engines for her.

The board of officers which was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to conduct the official trial of the battleship Wisconsin is as follows: Capt. Henry Glass, president; Capt. W. W. Meade and Thomas Perry; Comdr. H. N. Stevenson, Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Willits and Y. Noel; Lieut. George E. Bird, and Naval Constructor Elliot Snow, with Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Hughes recorder.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Captain Mead, which has been preparing for sea at San Francisco, expects to sail between June 15 and 22 for Samoa.

The torpedo boat Bailey was placed in commission at the Navy Yard, New York, June 10, with Lieut. Geo. W. Williams in command. She will shortly undergo her final trial trip.

Admiral Borresen, Chief of the Norwegian Navy, has submitted to the Storting a supplementary programme for the construction of six vessels of the Holland type, to be completed within two years, at a cost of \$35,000 each.

The second test of the 6-inch Krupp armor plate designed for the battleship Maine occurred June 11 at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The results were highly satisfactory. The partial failure of the first test was not due to faulty construction of the armor plate as a whole, but to a defect existing in one end of the sample plates tested. The first projectile fired in the test of June 11, a 6-inch armor-piercing shell, struck the target, made of the same plate, with a velocity of 2,016 feet

a second. The projectile smashed on the face of the plate, the total penetration attained being 3 1-3 inches. Another shot penetrated 2 1-2 inches, and a third only 1 3-4 inches.

The U. S. S. Oregon, Capt. C. M. Thomas, from Asiatic waters, arrived at San Francisco, June 12, and was given an enthusiastic reception as she entered the harbor.

The submarine torpedo boat Fulton was successfully launched from the yards of Lewis Nixon, at Elizabethport, N. J., on June 12. Miss Muriel Rice, a daughter of the president of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, christened the vessel. The Fulton is an improved model of submarine boat, is 63 feet 4 inches long and 11 feet 9 inches beam, and her submerged displacement is 120 tons. She has a 100 horse power gasoline engine for surface running and a 70 horse power electric motor for driving her under water. This power is obtained from storage batteries. She is expected to make eight knots an hour on the surface and seven knots when submerged. Her armament will be five Whitehead torpedoes, which can be discharged either when the vessel is submerged or on the surface. The boat is submerged by filling her ballast tanks with water. Diving is accomplished by means of diving rudders, the boat always having buoyancy, so that in the event of stoppage she will come to the surface. It has been planned that sufficient air will be stored aboard to allow continued submersion for about twenty-four hours. Among those present at the launch were Chief Engineer John Lowe, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor John B. Hoover, U. S. N.; Colonel Craddock, of the British Army, and Lieutenant Ide, Japanese naval attache.

NAVY CHANGES.

Appointments, Commissions, etc., in Navy Since May 15, 1901.

Resigned.

Ens. C. L. Leiper, from July 20, 1901.

P. A. S. G. F. Costigan, from date of arrival home.

Appointed.

Asst. Surg. John H. Iden, from May 4, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Jesse W. Backus, from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Fdk. A. Asserson, from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Jno. F. Murphy, from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Royal R. Richardson, from May 18, 1901.

Asst. Surg. William Seaman, from May 18, 1901.

Chaplain Jas. F. MacGrail, from June 10, 1901.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Meyers, from June 1, 1901.

Commissioned.

Lieut. T. A. Kearney, jun. grade, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop, jun. grade, from May 6, 1901.

Capt. G. A. Bicknell, from May 12, 1901.

Capt. W. H. Emory, from April 14, 1901.

Med. Dir. W. S. Dixon, from April 28, 1901.

Med. Insp. C. G. Herndon, from April 28, 1901.

Comdr. C. P. Rees, from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Bieg, from April 19, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, from April 14, 1901.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, from April 1, 1901.

Lieut. R. I. Curtin, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. A. E. Kalbach, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. E. McCauley, from May 6, 1901.

Surg. E. S. Bogart, Jr., from Dec. 15, 1900.

Major G. Barnett, U. S. M. C., from March 3, 1901.

Comdr. L. C. Heilner, from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. McElroy, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. C. N. Atwater, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, from May 12, 1901.

Lieut. W. S. Crossley, from March 3, 1901.

Lieut. B. B. McCormick, from Dec. 26, 1900.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. J. H. Holden, from May 6, 1901.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, from May 6, 1901.

Died.

Lieut. John C. Caffery, U. S. M. C., at Pensacola, June 4. Result of accident while bathing.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In the case of the trial of the American schooners Lilly White and Doctor Sykes at Key West, seized by the revenue cutter McLane for smuggling, the court declared the former vessel, with her contraband cargo, forfeited to the Government, and fined the master of the Sykes \$3,000. The trial of the crews has been postponed to the next term of the court on account of the absence of an important witness for the prosecution, one of the crew, who had turned State's evidence.

JUNE 6.—Chief Engr. Willits Pedrick, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, assigned to charge of launch Alert at Mobile, Ala.

Wm. T. Stromberg, appointed cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service and directed to join the practice ship Chase.

JUNE 10.—1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, placed waiting orders.

JUNE 12.—Capt. W. H. Hand, granted 15 days' leave.

1st Lieut. A. Henderson, granted 15 days' leave.

Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, granted 5 days' leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, at Wilmington, N. C.

BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle, Seattle, Wash.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.

CALUMET, Lieut. C. T. Brian, at New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth, at Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall, Practice ship. On practice cruise. Address care Department.

COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith, at New London, Conn.

DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, at New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. J. B. Moore, at Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, at Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt, at Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, at San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier, on Alaskan cruise.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, at New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild, at Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, at Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger, at New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring, at New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. A. Buhner, on Alaskan cruise.

MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, at San Francisco, Cal.

McLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis, at Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, Saint Michaels, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. A. Felling, Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE, Capt. H. B. Rogers, at Boston, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, at New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, at San Francisco, Cal.

STATE TROOPS.

Squadron A and Troop C of the New York Guard completed their tour of camp and field service at Peekskill last Saturday after a very successful week. The 7th Regiment and the 2d Battery will be on duty the coming week, relieving the 8th Regiment and the 1st Battery on June 15.

The Holt Guards of Burlington, N. C., having complied with the law and regulations governing admission to the State Guard, the company is accepted and assigned as Co. I, Third Regiment (Infantry). The Oak City Guards of Raleigh, N. C., having complied with the law and regulations governing admission to the State Guard, the company is accepted and assigned as Co. E, Second Regiment (Infantry).

In the 9th New York, Co. M, Capt. Healy, has now a full company, with a waiting list. Inspector of Small Arms Practice Capt. E. J. Winterroth, has awarded the prize of a round trip ticket to Buffalo to Corp. A. Spanton, Co. K, for the best score on his first string at Creedmoor on the regiment's day at the butts. He made a total of 48 out of 50—25 at 200 yards and 23 at 300 yards.

Colonel Duffy, of the 69th New York, has appointed a new battalion quartermaster on his staff in the person of ex-Lieut. Grenville Emmet, who served as adjutant of the volunteer regiment in the Spanish War. Corporal Clarke of Co. H has been elected second lieutenant. He formerly served in the Wisconsin National Guard.

The 22d New York, Colonel Bartlett, have decided to visit the Pan-American Fair at Buffalo. The regiment will leave New York City Sunday, July 14, and will leave Buffalo to return home on Wednesday, July 17.

The 13th Regiment, Inf., National Guard Pennsylvania, on Friday evening, June 14, celebrated the opening of its new armory, corner of Adams avenue and Myrtle street, Scranton, Pa., in a most elaborate manner. The committee in charge were: William Connell, Louis A. Watres, Everett Warren, James H. Torrey.

The encampment of the First Brigade of Maryland National Guard at Queenstown from the morning of July 13 to the evening of the 20th will be named for Governor Smith, and Brigade Commander Lawason Riggs will have the tents pitched two or three days before the encampment begins. The commands participating in the Queenstown encampment will be as follows, in addition to Governor Smith and staff and Brigade Commander Lawason Riggs and staff: The Fourth Regiment, in command of Col. Willard Howard; the Fifth Regiment, in command of Col. Frank Markee; the First Regiment, in command of Lieut. Col. Charles B. McClean; Troop A, in command of Capt. Joseph W. Shirley; the First Separate Company, colored, in command of Capt. William K. Spencer. The camp will consist of about 2,500 men, and the First Naval Brigade, Commander Edwin Geer, may be stationed at Love Point, near Queenstown, with the Sylvia, the Dale, and a complement of small boats.

Lieut. Col. James G. White, assistant inspector general of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, has been appointed inspector general, and Col. George N. Benyon, retired, formerly assistant adjutant general of the 2d Brigade, has been appointed assistant inspector general. Both officers are well known. Colonel White was a private, corporal, sergeant and sergeant major in the 1st Cadets from 1896 to 1899. He was commissioned a captain on the 1st Brigade staff in 1899, and added to the general staff in 1900. Lieut. Col. Benyon joined the 5th Regiment in 1879, and was first commissioned in 1881. He passed through the grades to the position of major in 1888, and was made a lieutenant colonel on the 2d brigade staff in 1897. He is well known as the military instructor of the Boston school regiment.

Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts directs that commanding officers of camps upon the state camp ground organize a fire department, to consist of one second lieutenant, two sergeants, six privates and 48 call men. This detachment may be detailed from the guard of the second regiment in line of camp, or may be separate, at the option of the commanding officer of the camp. New apparatus has been provided, and the superintendent of the arsenal will turn over the same, with key to ladder house and buckets for call men, to the officer designated to command the fire detail. The bill of dress for officers of the naval brigade, M. V. M., as adopted June 1, 1897, is amended as follows: No stripes will be worn on either full dress, service dress or white uniform trousers. The white trousers shall be of white duck or linen; white cap shall be the same as prescribed for use in the United States Navy, with the exception that the state buttons will be used in place of United States Navy buttons on strap, and the device shall be an embroidered silver shield charged with the arms and surmounted by the crest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the whole to be placed upon two crossed foul anchors, embroidered in gold; this device to be placed on a band of 1 1/2 inch mohair braid. Leggings for officers will be same color as the leggings issued to enlisted men. The 1st Battalion of Cavalry, 2d Brigade, will perform its annual drill on July 19, by route march to South Framingham, under such orders as the commanding officer of the 2d Brigade shall issue as to its hour of arrival in camp.

Capt. Charles E. Maxfield, Company K, 47th New York, in announcing a synopsis of the work of the company during the past drill season, expresses his gratification at the results obtained. He hopes that with the co-operation of all the members still better work may be done in the future. There have been 25 roll calls during the season. The average number present was sixty-one. The average present and absent was eighty-one. The average per cent. of present was seventy-five. The position of the Company in the Regiment in the matter of attendance has been as follows: October, fourth place; November, second place; December, third place; January, second place; February, first place; March, first place (tied with Company E). Among those who performed one hundred per cent. of duty were Captain Maxfield, Lieutenant Cook, First Sergt. Burns, Sergt. Graham, Sergt. Curtis, Sergt. Lockwood, Sergt. Kerner, Corp. Snyder, Corp. Sanders, Lance Corp. Burns, Privates Ambruster, Badenhop, Boss and Osman.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Governor Seaton Schroeder, of Guam, under date of April 22, reports that the health of the island and of the naval station remains about the same. There has been but one death in the command—P. Ahern, Private U. S. Marine Corps, who died on April 20, and was buried in the Naval Cemetery. A subscription started in the naval station for a civil hospital, has resulted in

the subscribing of about 1,800 pesos. An equal amount will be appropriated from the island treasury, and the establishment maintained by the Government when completed. The work of construction will soon begin.

General Wood, according to the Havana "Post," has issued a reward of \$500 in gold for the bandit Lino Lima, dead or alive. Lima has been terrorizing the Province of Matanzas for some time, successfully defying the rural guard. The "Post" says: "The offer of General Wood shows the intention of the government to put a final end to the bandit bugaboo which has been terrorizing many people ever since the American occupation."

Commander B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., arrived on June 11, at San Francisco, from Pago Pago. He declares that the natives are docile and contented. He doesn't think the commerce of the island will ever amount to a great deal. The chief value of the island to the United States is in the great harbor, which is protected against hurricanes and can easily be made secure against an enemy.

Another ballot was taken on the Platt amendment by the Cuban Constitutional Convention at Havana, on June 12, and it was adopted by a vote of 16 to 11, but as the Convention has backed and filled so much on the Amendment, it is hard to say whether this last action is final.

The surrender of the guerilla chieftain, Rosario Geronimo, to Col. J. Milton Thompson, 42d Inf., commanding the 6th District, Northern Luzon, referred to in our issue of June 1, took place, says the "New American," Manila, March 30, 1901, at San Mateo on March 29, 1901, on the field where the old warrior fought his greatest battle and where General Lawton fell. General Geronimo commanded the insurrecto forces in the second and third zones and Province of Morong. General Geronimo moved from across the Maraguina River up to his old rendezvous near San Mateo, where Captain D. Henderson, of the 42d Infantry, in command at that place, endeavored to cause his surrender or capture. The efforts of Captain Henderson finally influenced Geronimo to declare his intention to surrender and his desire to pass his sword over to an officer higher in command than a captain. General Wheaton sent his representative, Lieutenant L. H. Bash, A. D. C. Colonel Thompson left his headquarters at El Deposito, accompanied by his adjutant, J. R. McAndrews, Lieut. W. R. Molinar, A. D. C.; Major W. D. McCaw, surgeon, and a mounted escort from Company I, 42d Infantry, Capt. F. W. Stopford, and after their arrival at San Mateo General Geronimo surrendered, with six staff officers and forty-six men. General Geronimo presented his sword to Colonel Thompson, saying he was glad to give up a useless strife; he had concluded it would be better for his country and his people to surrender, and that he intended to help pacify the country and endeavor to have all his men surrender and turn in their arms and ammunition. He expressed himself as much pleased to meet Colonel Thompson, as he admired a tireless pursuer. Colonel Thompson grimly remarked that he was pleased to meet Geronimo and had been endeavoring to do so for some time. Geronimo originally had a force of 1,500 armed Filipinos. He operated north of Manila and east through Morong Province to Mavita.

Answering the critics who are fond of discussing the imaginary sad condition of society in the Philippines, the Philippines "Argonaut" says: "The Americans in Manila are well up to the average at home, morally, physically, mentally or any way they may be considered. They are not Sunday school superintendents nor lay preachers, and wings are not sprouting on their shoulders, but they are honoring their country and rapidly making an impression for good upon these people. There are black sheep here, of course, as there are everywhere, but the bulk of the Americans have joined hands with all other nationalities in all good works. It would be interesting to know how these good critics expect that men drawn at random from every section of the United States should be free from faults and better than the average of the communities from which they were drawn?"

A band of insurrectos was located by Capt. Wm. O. Johnson of Co. C, 16th Inf., and he started after it on the night of April 15, arriving at the camp at 9 a. m., on the 16th. By crawling through the grass on hands and knees, the Americans gained an advantageous position, covering the enemy's outpost. Leaving Lieut. E. G. Ovenshine with a detachment in that position, Captain Johnson took the remainder of the men, crawling on hands and knees to within thirty feet of the camp, where an impenetrable tangle was found. An alarm was immediately given and Lieutenant Ovenshine, began firing on the enemy, who retreated. Captain Johnson and his men had, by great difficulty, extricated themselves from the jungle and entered the fight, but the noise they made in the center of the enemy's stronghold, caused the enemy to decamp, leaving everything behind. Seventy insurrectos occupied the stronghold. The enemy's loss was one killed, several wounded, and four ponies. Five hundred pounds of rice and a large amount of clothing were captured, all of which was burned, together with the unfinished barracks. The Americans before the fight remained in Ibug and Bintanan all night, and the natives did not warn the enemy. This shows that the Americans are receiving support from the natives. This is not the only instance, either, of the natives assisting the Americans, either by active co-operation or by keeping neutral. Such examples of native apathy in the matter of aiding the so-called insurrectos shows that the insurrecto cause is being increasingly repudiated by the people even in the remote districts.

The following communication appeared in a Manila paper of recent date: "To the authorities or whom it may concern: There is in the mountains at present one Fagan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, with General Lacuna. I will undertake to capture him and deliver him to the Government in two months for \$1,000 gold. No capture, no pay. All I ask of the authorities are for three men, civilian scouts, whom the Government will pay the regular stipulated salary per month that scouts receive. J. W. McMeeken. 'Filipino Bill.' Fagan is the deserter from the American forces who has made himself conspicuous in many fights and for whom a swift and relentless vengeance at the hands of his old comrades is waiting."

Gen. Frederick Funston and his followers, on their trip to capture Aguinaldo, were reduced to a diet of snails and octopus, according to a letter from the general, dated San Isidro, P. I., April 5, to a Kansas friend. He wrote: "The octopus was the real thing, a devil-fish with a number of arms, each about eighteen inches long, which we were fortunate enough to get where it had been left in shallow water at low tide."

The Navy Department has received the record of the court-martial which met at San Francisco to try Capt.

Robert E. Impey, U. S. N., on charges growing out of his failure to pay the bill of his dentist. The court found Captain Impey guilty, and sentenced him to a reduction of ten numbers in his grade, to take rank next after Capt. W. W. Reisinger, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be placed on furlough for two years. Secretary Long has not yet approved the findings. The maximum penalty for the offense is dismissal from the Service, but in view of the long and faithful service of Captain Impey, he was sentenced as above. He entered the Service Sept. 21, 1861, and will complete 40 years' service in September next, and would have been entitled to retirement on that date with the rank of Rear Admiral. The Navy Department, before the trial of Captain Impey, had granted his request to retire at the end of his 40 years' service.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court. But so much of the sentence as provides that Captain Impey be placed on furlough for two years has been remitted.

Capt. John F. R. Landis, 1st Cav., and Miss Marie Louise Lynch were married at the residence of J. H. Lynch, 309 West 91st street, New York, on the evening of June 12. The bride is the daughter of the late John O'Sullivan Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y. The guests were the main relatives of the bride and groom. Captain Landis, who is an instructor at West Point, had for his best man Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy. The bride, who was given away by her brother, John H. Lynch, wore a gown of white satin, draped with point lace. Her veil of tulle was fastened with white sweet pea blossoms, and she carried a shower of bouquet of the same flowers. She wore no jewels. Miss Madeline Lynch, her niece, was the flower girl. There were no bridesmaids, maid of honor or ushers. Captain and Mrs. Landis are spending their first married days in the Adirondacks. They have arranged to sail for Europe on June 22, and intend passing the summer traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent. In the autumn they will return and reside at West Point.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. J.—The Luger pistol is not on sale in the United States.

M. M.—Congressman Mitchell May resides at 329 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. His business address is 20 Broad street, New York City.

D. M.—Write for a copy of the Manual for Aspirants for Commissions in the U. S. A., published by Hudson-Kimberly Co., Kansas City, Mo.; price 75c. Also see Army and Navy Journal of March 23, 1901, page 723.

SUBSCRIBER.—Lieut. O. W. Bell, 8th U. S. Cav., on May 15 stood No. 27 on the list of first lieutenants of cavalry.

A. B. H.—The Newark sailed from Hong Kong for Colombo, Ceylon, May 10, for New York via Suez Canal. She is due in New York about July 15.

CIVILIAN.—Overcoats in the Army are worn with campaign dress, either the campaign hat or the cap; never the helmet. It is generally understood that overcoats are not to be worn with full dress, but in case a regiment turned out for dress parade on a very cold day, the chances are the men would be allowed to wear their overcoats.

W. A. C. asks: Drilling by the numbers, being at position of aim, having fired the command "Cease firing" being given; in coming to the order as from charge bayonets, do you wait for the command "Two"? Answer.—At the command "Cease firing," the pieces are brought to the "Order" without further orders after ejecting the empty shell.

H. M. writes: I enlisted in the 6th U. S. Reg. Inf. July 1, 1897, and was in the battle of Santiago, Cuba, and bombardment, and was discharged Jan. 25, 1899. Am I entitled to two months' extra pay? If so, how can I get it? Answer.—You are not entitled to the two months' extra pay given to those men who enlisted for the war only.

VACATION.—It is stated at the Bureau of Navigation that Gunner H. Olsson's cruise is not up until November next, and there is no chance of his coming home on Dixie.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—George Osgood, 2d Class Private, Signal Corps, tried by general court martial and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and confined for six months, per S. O. 94, Dept. of So. Luzon, April 4, 1901. Bilibid Prison, Manila, P. I., is designated as place of confinement.

J. J. D.—You were entitled to transportation from Norfolk to Boston, but as you were not furnished with same, you cannot under a decision of the Comptroller, demand reimbursement now, as you seem to have already performed the journey.

H. M. B.—Congress has, unfortunately, never made provision for the awarding of medals of honor with \$100 dollars gratuity to enlisted men of the Marine Corps. The Board of Awards recommended for medals men of the Marine Corps in hopes Congress would make provision, but such has not yet proved to be the case.

R. F. F. asks: "In the regulations governing the compliments from sentinels at present in force, are there any differences in method of saluting in the daytime and at night. In brief, is the 'present arms' as a salute to officers to be used between retreat and reveille? The 'modifications' ordered June 17, 1896 would indicate that it is, but is there not a later modification? The 'present arms' seems too elaborate for use at night? Answer.—The 'present arms' is only used as a simultaneous salute rendered by a body of men at command, between retreat and reveille. The individual salute of a sentry is a rifle salute, and he renders this to those entitled to it both day and night. See Guard Manual Para. 242 to 251.

S. D.—Which Forsyth do you refer to? There are four Forsyths now on the Army list—Gen. G. A., retired, residing at 1509 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, Gen. James W. Forsyth, retired, residing at Columbus, Ohio; Capt. W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cavalry, Manila; Col. L. C. Forsyth, retired, 2015 Hillier Place, Washington, and Lieut. W. D. Forsyth, 5th Cavalry, Manila.

SOLDIER asks: A regiment of troops are on a train (bound for a new station) the colonel comes into a car filled with enlisted men, should the command "attention" be given or not? Answer.—If the train were at a standstill it would be proper to call attention upon the entrance of an officer, as the men might likely be moving about the aisles. By calling attention would result in clearing the passage way. The men, however, are not required, under such circumstances, to come to "attention" but would naturally resume their seats.

VOLUNTEER writes: The bill for the Reorganization of the Army makes an age limit for medical and line officers that must exclude the small number left over from the Civil War. Have you heard of any plan for placing these officers of volunteers upon an equality with their Civil War comrades, who are now being appointed service in the Army, in the Pay Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Answer.—We have heard of no such plan, and it is said no such scheme is possible.

READER.—The 39th Volunteer Infantry arrived at Manila Dec. 7, 1899. It left Manila for the United States March 16, 1901, on the transport Lawton, and arrived at San Francisco April 17 and was mustered out May 6, 1901.

GRADUATION WEEK AT ANNAPOLIS.

The graduation exercises at the Naval Academy took place last week, with the usual attendance of invited guests. The drills were, seamanship on the Chesapeake, great guns and engine room on the Puritan, infantry, light artillery, boats under steam, sails and oars, and machine-shop practice. The proficiency of the cadets was excellent and in infantry and light artillery much beyond past standards. In fact, it is questionable whether at any time the battalion has surpassed its present capacity in these exercises. There was a snap, celerity and certainty about its maneuvers which showed the care bestowed by the instructors in the clearest possible manner, even if these gentlemen had not themselves attracted the attention of every military critic present by the obvious ability with which they handled their men. The highest credit is due to Lieutenant Van Duser, who commanded the infantry drill, and to Lieutenant Cluverius, who directed the light battery. It was the unanimous opinion of the old graduates that Lieutenant Van Duser is the best drill officer in infantry tactics the Academy has had since A. P. Cooke, whom he closely resembles, both in methods and bearing.

The exhibition of fencing, boxing, etc., in the gymnasium was good, as it always has been under Professor Corbesier, but revealed no one with unusual talent. The graduating class is a bright looking, well set up lot of youngsters, numbering 67 in all. The entering class ("functions") is phenomenal in point of physique, and for that reason attracted much interest. The majority of all now qualified are strapping fellows, the pink of health, showing in many instances evidence of regular training. They will be heard from in the football teams. There is a well authenticated story that when the class of 1866 were quartered as plebes on the school ship in Newport, they were inspected at dinner, one day, by a delegation of young ladies, to whom they were "explained" by a self-constituted committee of third classmen. Just what the latter stated is not of record, but in one of those sudden lulls which always occur in the midst of the clatter and rattle of knives and forks, the uplifted voice of a fair visitor was heard to remark: "Do they eat meat?" This question has not been asked concerning newcomers.

An inopportune fall of rain prevented the distribution of diplomas on the lawn, and the exercises took place, as usual, in the chapel. The address to the graduates was delivered by General Bragg, of Wisconsin, and was distinctly superior to the stereotyped "oration" ordinarily inflicted on them. Nine times out of ten, the average civilian takes refuge in platitudes, and becomes a bore, because he knows nothing about the Navy and Navy life. It would be a graceful and most welcome innovation to make it the established rule that the boys should be welcomed into the Service by a naval officer of experience and reputation. The selection of the speaker would soon come to be regarded as an especial honor and a distinction to be coveted. One such talk as Rear Admiral Evans gave them not long ago, is worth all the spread eagle effusions that have ever been uttered.

The actual presentation of the certificates was made by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett, who always speaks well, and his simple and pleasant words of preface were in every way felicitous. There is some newspaper talk about Rear Admiral Crowninshield having been invited to perform this ceremony, and a report that the Assistant Secretary overruled the invitation and took the matter into his own hands. Whether the rumor be true or not, it certainly was the Secretary's function. The diplomas are presented by the nation, and through the Executive, who, if he cannot appear in person, is of course properly represented by the Secretary.

The Board of Visitors was distinguished over all preceding Boards by the presence of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce. Why this consummate seaman and famous officer, who has done more for the cause of naval education than any man alive, has hitherto been neglected in the make-up of this committee is a mystery. Year after year, the Board has been filled with more or less obscure politicians and other people, appointed Heaven knows why, unless it be to show the universe how dense ignorance of the Naval Academy can be coupled in one brain with acute knowledge of its distance from everywhere, for the purpose of computing maximum mileage. With the appointment of Admiral Luce, made in consequence of a direct request to the President by the Alumni Association, it is to be hoped a new order opens, and that hereafter the Navy will be enabled directly to criticize its own school. Meanwhile the delight with which all the older graduates, and especially those who were midshipmen while he served as Commandant, welcomed the Admiral, was only equalled by his own radiance.

The Graduates' Association held a "business" meeting and a dinner, the latter being notable for the fewness of the older graduates, and the remarkable attendance of the class of '81, which mustered some thirty members. The Board of Visitors was invited and was present, an innovation of doubtful expedience. The most significant speech of the evening was that of Senator Martin, of Virginia, who declared that he had "come here to investigate abuses and had found no abuses to investigate." Representatives Parre, of Maryland; Loud, of California, and Meyers, of Louisiana, also spoke glowingly of the discipline and the efficiency of the school. This is noteworthy because, as a matter of fact, the Congressional members of the Board, as Senator Martin said, "came to investigate," and, in fact did so, until they became completely satisfied that the charges of hazing some time ago, brought against the cadets were wholly groundless. Thereupon they generously and in this public manner before the graduates, stated their convictions and conclusions. Thus ends forever, it is hoped, the baseless aspersions of last winter.

Of the pleasant happenings, not the least was the presentation by the graduates, of a silver loving cup to Col. Robert M. Thompson. The "four stripes" King made a speech of gift charmingly, and when the overwhelmed recipient stopped short in the middle of his reply and tried to master a lump in his throat, all the time looking at the boys as if he wanted to hug each and every one of them, there was not a fellow graduate in the room who did not envy him the affection he had won, or doubt him when in broken words he expressed the great love in his own heart which had aroused it.

All of the Alumni will be glad to know that measures have been taken to secure for John Jarvis, mail carrier and drummer at the Academy for 51 years, the rating of a chief petty officer, with longevity as if enlisted, and also the grade of lieutenant (J. G.) for Swordmaster Corbesier.

P. B., '67.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 11, 1901.

Rain changed the order of events on Friday at the Naval Academy, and the graduating exercises were held in the chapel. Chaplain H. H. Clark made the opening prayer. Commander Wainwright said that the class of 1901 had won its position by self-denial and application. The Superintendent's compliments pleased the class greatly and they gave him enthusiastic applause. The diplomas were handed the cadets, the honor man, Cadet Julius A. Furer, of Sheboygan, Wis., receiving his first. Then came the other five stars in the order of their standing—Cadets Fogarty, Conway, King, Henry and Yates. All the cadets received the plaudits of their mates when their parchments were handed them, but the wildest was when Cadet Clarence A. Conway, No. 3, took his. Cadet Conway, in a moment of class fidelity, put himself in the way of punishment to save a fellow cadet from expulsion. The cadets had not forgotten his self-abnegation. Cadet Howe, captain of Co. 1, and Cadet Vernou, of Co. 2, had marked honors. A cadet choir gave a couplet for Cadet Howe as he secured his sheepskin, and Cadet Vernou was treated with the Academy yell. Cadet Fowler and Cadet Williams, respectively captains of the football team and the crew, were honored with marked applause. Cadet Kittinger caused a laugh by his persistent refusal to leave the dais until he had his diploma. His name was called and he advanced to the platform. Secretary Hackett did not appear to see him. Cadet Kittinger held on to his place, bowed, and brought the Secretary to a sense of his presence, when Cadet Kittinger was given his diploma and retired to his seat amidst the laughter and applause of the battalion.

The battalion retired to the campus. Though the rain was still falling, the cadets gathered in classes on the green. The first cheers were by those left behind for "the class of 1901." Then the class of 1901 cheered Col. R. M. Thompson, who was standing on Commander Wainwright's porch. The Academy band took its place at the head of the graduates, who marched from Blake Row to the Upper Quarters, the band executing fast music and the cadets singing "Bingo" between the intervals of halts and cheers for the officers along the route. Meanwhile, "the late plebes," now Third Classmen, and "youngsters," came over fifty strong and took possession of Love Lane, having served their year of probation in the Academy for that honor. The youngsters, now Second Classmen, darted over to Seamanship Walk, and whooped it up there, since they had now gained the right to ambulate in it by two years spent in the Academy. Next the classes of 1902 and 1903 occupied their class benches near the upper quarters, and cheered themselves lustily. The First Class, having arrived at the benches, held on to the left ones to cheer and rejoice that their Academic days were over. The band played "Auld Lang Syne," and the cadets joined in the words; then the music was "Getting Out the Wilderness," while the First Class formed a ring and shook hands all around. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" closed the concert.

The youngsters secured their brooms and went over to Seamanship Walk and returned to their new pathway to sweep everything out of the way. Then everybody came in for honors, the happy cadets seizing any favorite that came along, and, putting him on their shoulders, proceeded to make a hero out of him. So the fun went until the spirits of the uncaged birds cooled and the bugle sounded for formation for dinner.

After that the eyes of the cadets and their fair companions turned toward the "Farewell Ball," which was largely attended, Mrs. Wainwright receiving, assisted by Cadet Pryor.

Naval Cadet Calvin Joy Cressey, of the Fourth Class, who was found guilty of hazing and dismissed, had already failed mentally, but had he behaved himself he might have received clemency from the Academic Board. Cressey sought to circumvent the authorities by having his resignation accepted prior to being court-martialed, but failed in his plan. He forwarded his resignation to Washington to Senator Perkins, of his State, with the request that it be presented for acceptance. Not having heard of Cressey's trouble, the Senator returned his resignation to him. In not following the regulations of the Academy, which provide that all communications to the Navy Department must be sent through the Superintendent at Annapolis, Cressey violated a rule which would have rendered him liable to punishment had he not been already dismissed. Besides, Cadet Cressey violated all of the traditions of the Naval Academy in his offence. He was a Fourth Classman, and undertook to haze a "function," a new Fourth Classman. The "youngsters," or Third Classmen, by the unwritten law prevailing among the cadets, acquire right to haze only when they advance from the "plebe" class. When the orders were read Thursday at dinner formation, dismissing Cadet Cressey for hazing, Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter, who was the officer in charge at the Upper Quarters, mercifully excused the young man from appearing in the ranks and hearing his sentence in the presence of four or five hundred people.

Among the interested spectators of the Naval Cadets' dress parade Thursday evening were twenty-three Brazilian cadets of the practice ship Benjamin Constant, who took a deep interest in the function and were evidently greatly impressed with the precision of the cadets' movements.

Naval Cadet William H. Steinhagen, of Indiana, was married on Saturday, June 8, at the residence of the sister of the bride, Mrs. Charles R. Morrow, at Roland Park, Baltimore.

The graduating class at the Naval Academy on Friday evening presented Prof. Chas. A. Zimmerman, bandmaster, with a gold medal, beautifully designed and handsomely chased.

Commander Belknap, U. S. N., was operated upon Tuesday for an abscess on the arm, by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, who ordered Commander Belknap to be removed to Johns Hopkins University, as blood poisoning is feared. Commander Belknap was removed to Baltimore. His son, Charles Belknap, Jr., is a member of the third class at the Naval Academy.

The following cadets, found deficient in one or more studies, have been allowed a re-examination in September by the Academic Board: Second class—C. Bean, R. C. Davis, R. H. Johnson, W. D. Puleston. Third class—J. S. Abbott, C. Belknap, Jr., C. H. McKenzie, F. V. McNair and T. Ward, Jr. Fourth class—T. E. Collins, R. F. Dillen, E. F. Greene, J. C. Johnson, R. P. McCullough, R. B. Riggs, E. B. Sherman.

One first classman, Cadet Merlyn G. Cook, of Kansas, failed to receive his diploma on Friday. He stood 23 in the class of 67, but was found guilty last fall of

being in the room where Cadet Dortch was being hazed, and not interfering to prevent it. He will have to wait until after the summer cruise for his sheepskin.

The Graduates' Association met here Thursday afternoon, transacted routine business, elected the council of the association, and passed a resolution of sympathy with the President in the illness of Mrs. McKinley. The officers of the council are: President, J. W. Bennett, of Sykesville, Md., the oldest living alumnus of the Academy; members, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. E. Colahan, Hon. R. M. Thompson, New York City; Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton, Lieut. Frank H. Eldridge, Prof. P. R. Alger, Lieut. W. J. Terhune; Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Parker, secretary and treasurer. Among the graduates present were Socrates Hubbard, J. B. Jackson, Park Benjamin, Ernest Winkinson, Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Comdr. Albert Ross, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell, Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, Lieut. Chas. D. Galloway, Capt. Francis A. Cook, Chief Engr. C. W. Rae and Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1901.

The June exercises were concluded on Saturday, and with the departure of General Schofield on Sunday the visit of the board came to an end. The season has been a very quiet one, due to the fact that there has been no graduation, and the number of visitors at the post has been unusually small.

A very interesting exercise was that held in the gymnasium on Thursday evening, when the members of the fourth class demonstrated the result of one year of gymnastic exercises under the efficient training of Lieutenant Koehler. The following program was executed amid hearty applause, under the direction of Lieutenant Koehler assisted by Lieutenant Kromer: 1, dumb-bell exercises; 2, horizontal bars; 3, fencing foils; 4, side horse exercises; 5, fencing, sabres; 6, parallel bars; 7, long horse exercises; 8, clubs.

The ride in the hall was the event of Friday. The day was rainy, and was thus a fortunate selection for this drill.

General and Mrs. Grant left on Friday morning. The General was the guest of honor at an entertainment given by Prof. Larned on Thursday evening.

On Friday evening occurred the dance, which took the place of the graduation hop this year, and was termed not inaptly the furlough hop. There were many guests, but the brilliancy and interest usually attending the occasion were lessened by the absence of a graduating class. Mesdames Mills, Fieberger and Hobbs received, assisted by the leading hop managers of the first, second and third classes.

Among the guests were three debutantes—Misses Mills, Sands and Banister; the Misses Davis, Lusk and Honeycutt, residents and guests at the post; Misses Roe, Jackson and Quintard of Highland Falls; Miss Roosevelt, a guest of Mrs. MacArthur; the Misses Hamilton, Page, Ward, Waite, Hyde, Brown, Rose, Henry, Duncan, Botsford, Davidson, Gallagher, Foley, Gould, Quay, Abbott, Truslow, Henry, Persons, Starr, Bartlett, Hinrichs and Elsborg, guests at the hotel; the greater number of the officers and ladies of the garrison; and the Board of Visitors, with those accompanying them, as follows: General and Mrs. Schofield; Dr. and Mrs. J. William White, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Heaton, of Boston, Mass.; Hon. Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Berkeley, Cal.; Governor and Mrs. Upham, of Marshfield, Wis.; Col. and Mrs. John Allison, of Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. John Kean, of Elizabethport, N. J.; Miss Kean; Hon. and Mrs. Charles B. Landis of Delphi, Ind.; and Hon. and Mrs. James Hay, of Madison, Va.

The throngs of visitors at the post on Saturday, drawn by the interest attaching to the last baseball game of the season, that with the 7th New York, made the Point appear more like the West Point of old at this season. The result was a score of 7 to 2 in favor of the visitors.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates was also held on that day at 3 o'clock in Cullum Hall.

The furlough class left on Monday, going first to New York, where they attended the performance at the Casino, and from there to the Murray Hill Hotel, where they had their class dinner.

Professor and Mrs. Edgerton and their daughter, Gladys, sailed for Europe on Friday last week.

The marriage of Capt. J. F. R. Landis and Miss Lynch will take place at the home of the bride's sister in New York City on Wednesday, June 12.

The candidates are being put through the setting-up drills. The class will be very large this year.

THE BADGE FOR ANNAPOLIS GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The Graduates' Association of the Naval Academy devoted its recent meeting to a revival of that perennial subject, the badge. Six years ago, after much prior wrangling over the matter, the Association appointed a committee consisting of Commander Charles Belknap, Mr. George H. Church and myself, with power to select and adopt—and "for Heaven's sake," as one member said at the time, "to consign the whole thing to eternal rest"—so we went at it. We agreed that the function of the badge was neither personal embellishment, nor to advertise ourselves as graduates to the outer world, but merely to provide a means by which we could conveniently and in the simplest and least obtrusive manner identify ourselves to one another. The committee obtained from two or three prominent jewelers a large assortment of designs, ranging all the way from a dazzling decoration to a simple bit of ribbon. We learned that the commonest form was that of a flat enamelled button bearing some figure or legend, or both, and we had that served out to us in endless variety. Finally we decided to get the sense of the whole Association, so far as this could be done by correspondence, and Mr. Church (now deceased) spent much time in sending letters, as he said, to "every name on the Register." He must have obtained, judging from the bundle of letters shown me, perhaps two or three hundred answers. At all events, the great majority declared for the simplest possible ribbon bow, and therefore we adopted that idea, had the blue and yellow ribbon woven, and since then the badge familiar to all has been worn.

A year ago, the meeting at the Academy wholly ignoring the foregoing and the further fact that the committee was (and is) still in existence, never having been discharged, appointed a new committee to select a badge. At the last meeting this committee reported in favor of a flat button bearing the design which for some un-

known reason still lingers on the cover of the Naval Academy Register. It was at once pointed out that if the Association desired another badge, and one of this particular kind, the most suitable design would be that of the official seal of the Academy, and not something which had been merely used by that institution for a limited time without official recognition, and in fact in defiance of the regulation which prohibits the employment by the Service of anything but the Navy Department seal with the proper identifying legend. The members present were reminded that the existing seal had not been submitted to the Department by the Alumni of New York until after it had been considered and approved by a large gathering of senior officers; that the Department had formally adopted it after approval by the Superintendent of the Academy; that it had been duly copyrighted and assigned to the Department; that it appears prominently on the new buildings of the Academy, on the cover of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, on all the official papers of the Academy, and even on the loving cup just presented by the cadets to Colonel Thompson. The argument was of no avail.

A recent graduate, now in civil life, took the Navy Department seriously to task for adopting the existing seal because it "had not been submitted to us," and intimated that it was even now not too late for the members assembled (meaning thereby himself and the other proposers of the second badge) to reverse the over-precipitate Secretary. This, however, did not seem to appeal forcibly to the active officers present.

Remonstrances proved of no avail. The report of the committee recommending the second badge was adopted by an obviously previously prepared vote. Persons who want to wear (until the next meeting of the Association) a small, shiny blue disk, showing an anchor resting on grate bars—thus beautifully symbolizing the amalgamation of the line and engineers, and the latter as the true underlying support and basis of the Navy—can acquire it by sending the Secretary two dollars and fifty cents; but so far as can now be learned, the majority of the graduates will not remit. The red ribbon badge has not been abolished and still remains official.

PARK BENJAMIN.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 6, 1901.

Promptly at noon, June 1, the Army transport Sheridan sailed for Manila with an unusually large number of passengers. The Sheridan also carried 4,400 tons of Army supplies for the Philippines. Gen. A. W. Greely, of the Signal Service, was a passenger, as also were Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, and their daughter. Surgeon Franklin F. Wing is accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Jordan, of San Francisco, to whom he was married on May 24. Other passengers were: Major A. H. Russell, Major and Mrs. Brechemin, Miss Brechemin, Major and Mrs. H. D. Thomson, Captain and Mrs. A. M. Davis, Capt. Douglas Settle, Major and Mrs. R. D. Potts, Captain Reifsnnyder, Lieutenant Rice, Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, Mrs. William S. McNair, Mrs. C. R. Terrett, Miss Terrett, Mrs. E. F. Taggart, Mrs. L. P. Howell, Mrs. E. C. Carey and Mrs. L. R. Ball.

The casual camp was visited by a fire on the night of June 3. A tent was demolished, the clothing of a soldier being included in the articles destroyed. The prompt action of the fire brigade prevented the fire from spreading.

Much to the delight of the members of the garrison, Lieut. C. C. Collins is to remain at the General Hospital for the time being. Lieutenant Hess will go to the hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M. He expects to leave in a few days for his new station.

Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., who was chief engineer of the U. S. S. Yosemite at the time she was wrecked in the hurricane at Guam, arrived May 30 on the steamer Feking. He went to Manila after recovering from the injuries he received at Guam, and is now coming home on sick leave.

Lieut. Harold B. Fisk, who has been stationed at Alcatraz Island for some time, accompanied by his wife and small daughter left June 1 for San Antonio, Texas. Lieutenant and Mrs. Fisk will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Alexander S. B. Keyes, Mrs. Fisk's parents.

Lieuts. Roy I. Taylor, George P. Tyner, George E. Kumpe and George A. F. Trumbo are among the Volunteer officers in the garrison taking the examinations for commissions in the Regular Army.

The officers of the U. S. S. Iowa gave an informal dinner last Friday evening, May 31, in honor of Miss Casey, daughter of Admiral Casey. The guests were: Mrs. Ellinwood, Miss Charlotte Ellinwood, Mrs. Kindeberger, Miss Loughborough, Miss Josephine Loughborough, Miss Leontine Blakeman and Miss Katherine Dillon.

Mrs. Bush, wife of Capt. Ross L. Bush, who has been visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard, since her return from Manila, expects to leave June 8 for Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieutenant Gibbs, of Angel Island, sails June 7 for his new station in Alaska. Mrs. Gibbs and her sister, Mrs. Patterson, left June 3 for Des Moines, Iowa, at which place Mrs. Gibbs will remain during Lieutenant Gibbs' absence.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Comdr. E. K. Moore, of the Navy, gave a luncheon at the University Club last Thursday, May 30, to Mrs. Casey, wife of Admiral Casey, of the Navy. The other guests were Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. A. G. Rodgers, Mrs. Albert Gerberding, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Sebec, Mrs. S. P. Stow, Miss Nellie Stow, Mrs. C. E. Bancroft, Mrs. John F. Swift, Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Frank Hewitt.

Marshall Randall, who has been at Victoria, B. C., for some weeks, has returned to Angel Island after a most delightful trip.

On Saturday, June 1, the children of the garrison were entertained at a fancy dress hop given by the mothers and young ladies of the post. Over forty children were present, and a most enjoyable two hours were spent by them all.

Among Army officers registering at department headquarters during the past seven days were: Major A. H. Russell, A. A. Surgeon L. F. Burdett, Capt. Albert H. Eber, Capt. William Brooke, Lieut. G. P. Tyner, Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, Major J. H. Dorst, Lieut. C. E. N. Howard, Capt. A. W. Cogswell, Capt. R. J. Reaney and Capt. Percy Willis.

Mrs. Young, wife of Major Young, has joined her husband at their new station, Alcatraz Island.

Wednesday afternoon, May 5, Alcatraz Island rang with "three cheers for Lieutenant Baldwin," as the Government tug, General McDowell, left the dock carrying Lieutenant Baldwin on his leave of absence.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., June 8, 1901.

The organization of the 12th Cavalry is nearly completed, there being only about 180 men needed to fill out its complement. The band has fourteen members, who play at guardmount and retreat, favoring the post after the latter ceremony with a short concert. Under the efficient oversight of Adjutant Dugan the 12th Cavalry Band bids fair to be one of the crack musical organizations of the Army.

The relinquishment of the command of this department by General McKibbin has been received with many expressions of regret, for he has at all times had the interest of San Antonio at heart. He received a handsome compliment by being elected an honorary member of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio, and every one will regret his departure. But Texas has always been noted for its open-hearted way of doing business, and the new Department Commander, Col. James Wheeler, 12th U. S. Cav., will be welcomed sincerely, and the city will take as much pride in him and his soldierly record as in the case of General McKibbin. Mrs. McKibbin and Miss Bessie will for the present proceed to Chicago, Ill., to visit friends.

We sincerely regret to note the serious illness of Mrs. Cleary, the wife of Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, assistant surgeon general, U. S. A., and chief surgeon of this department. Mrs. Cleary has been a sufferer for years, and at last her suffering became so intense that an operation was decided upon. She failed to rally after the operation, and has been hovering between life and death for the past week, but a more favorable condition is thought to have set in. Mrs. Cleary has only been here for about a year, but during that time she has endeared herself to all who have had the privilege of her acquaintance.

Gen. Luther Hare, late colonel of the famous 33d U. S. Infantry, which was organized here, has arrived at San Antonio, awaiting the arrival of his family, who are expected to arrive soon. The General will select quarters, and as major of the 12th Cavalry will see to it that its record does not fall short of that of the 33d. General Hare is easily approached, courteous and genial, and it is most interesting to listen to his recital of the trials, dangers and discomforts of the command which made that historical march to rescue Gilmore and his band of heroes.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Byrne, of the Medical Department, will leave this month for his new station, at St. Paul, where he assumes the office of chief surgeon of that department. During his brief stay Colonel Byrne has made many new friends, and was cordially welcomed by some of his older ones, who remembered him when serving here years ago.

No little astonishment was felt at the seventh postponement of the murder trial of Ruben Lewis, late of the 24th U. S. Infantry, who shot and killed Cook Brown in the mess kitchen at this post a year ago last February. Lewis has been in the county jail for eighteen months, and now six months more must pass before his trial, because his counsel was "up North writing a book." One of the officers at the post, a witness in the case, on assurances of the trial coming off May 7, the day set, sent all his furniture on its long journey to Manila, he being under orders for foreign service. Then came a postponement to May 27, and on that date the second postponement was granted to November.

Several captains and a half score of lieutenants are expected this week for duty with the 12th Cavalry, and there is going to be an upheaval among the families occupying quarters here whose heads are serving in the Philippine Islands. Some will have to move, while others, if they desire to remain on the reservation, will have to double up to accommodate all the newcomers. But an Army woman can make life happy under almost any old kind of circumstances, so what's the odds, so long as one is happy?

THIRTY-FOUR VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The letter in the Journal of June 1 relating to the 27th Infantry, U. S. Vols., contains too much of error to pass. The writer has forgotten that the 34th Infantry, U. S. Vols., left the 27th behind in the Presidio in September, 1899, the 34th Vols. being the first of the twenty regiments to reach Manila, and the first to reach the line, marching from the dock in Manila at once to the "South Line" at Pasay Church, Oct. 14 and 15; then through Manila, Oct. 26, to become a part of Colonel Kenmore's advance brigade of General Lawton's Division in his expedition through Northern Luzon. The advance of the 2d Battalion of the 34th Regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel (now Brigadier General) Howze, reached the enemy first on Nov. 11, 1899. Six rifle shots at the rear guard leaving Aliaga on Nov. 11 and 12 by that number of Co. G killed three insurgents.

It is not for "Medico" to speak of the campaigns of this regiment, of General Lawton's northern campaign, the advance along the northwest coast by General Young, of the recapture of Lieutenant Gilmore and the release of large numbers of Spanish prisoners, of the mountain campaigns and the continued "man hunt" all through 1900 by all parts of the regiment, from Balor, on the east coast, in the Provinces of Viscaya and Ecija, in the centre, to Ilocos Norte on the northwest coast. I have cause for rejoicing that the officers and men of the 34th stayed at their posts; they lived or died "at the front." My figures may miss one or two: Two officers and 79 enlisted men represent the total deaths. Of this number 14 were killed in action; a small number were returned to hospitals in the rear, or to the United States for discharge, for it was found that more than 1,100 were on duty when the time came to gather together for return to the United States. The condition of the 1,100 officers and men on duty in the field after eighteen months of service in the country far out from Manila, is proof that carefully selected men may resist the fevers of that country and reach such condition that such fever germs become harmless.

The service of the 34th Regiment in this matter of resisting all forms of disease after passing the dangers of the "seasoning process," of continuing upon duty, and sick men actually recovering while engaged in this duty of ladrone hunting, bush fighting, night and day, is something I did not know of during the old days in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberlands.

JAMES SHELLENBERGER,
Late Major and Surgeon, 34th Inf., U. S. V.

RETIREMENT AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Are you aware that a great injustice has been done the Artillery and Ordnance Corps, to say nothing of other branches of the military service, by the passage of the bill by Congress allowing double time for service in foreign countries? All that the soldier ever asked for was the passage of a law allowing all enlisted men to retire after twenty-five years' service. If a law of this kind had passed, many worthy soldiers who are broken down in health could have at once retired; now, altho' fagged out they are, through the kindness of company and battery commanders, permitted to drag along, trying to reach the thirtieth year, which in many cases is utterly impossible. I am a young man and have served over six years, counting double time in foreign service, and although I would lose by the operation I would be glad to see the double time in foreign service discontinued, provided a bill could be passed by Congress retiring all enlisted men after twenty-five years' honorable service. Of course, troops who serve outside of the United States proper could have at least a third more pay, as everything is very much dearer than in the United States. In Japan and China everything is cheaper in time of peace, but it is not contemplated that troops will be stationed in those countries under ordinary circumstances. The only friends the soldier has are his officer and the Army and Navy Journal, which they naturally expect to take up the cudgel in their behalf whenever there is a bill before Congress to further their interests.

After the Battle of Santiago, I attended a banquet with my company, tendered the 4th Infantry by the citizens of Chicago upon their return to Fort Sheridan from the field, and Senator Mason of Illinois, in a speech at that banquet, delivered to the 4th Infantry, stated that he had, prior to the war with Spain, known absolutely nothing of the regular soldiers but in the future that it would be only necessary for his attention to be brought to any bill to be passed on by Congress to advance the interests of the regular soldier, and that he would not only vote for it, but that he would use any influence that he might have in its passage. He further stated that he was proud of the Regular Army, and that he considered them the bravest of the brave. Senator Mason, I have no doubt, will be as good as his word, and if his attention is brought to the matter he, no doubt, will introduce the bill. It will be a saving to the Government of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, because the double time will enable men to leave the service too young, and unreasonably swell the retired list. To pass the bill to retire all enlisted men after 25 years' honorable service would insure justice to all, the Government as well as the soldier.

GEORGE F. WOOTEN.

THE FUTURE OF THE FRIARS.

Two views of the troublesome question of the friars in the Philippines have been brought out by recent events. One is attributed to Gen. F. D. Grant, who in a speech to a Grand Army post in New York on June 7 is reported to have said: "The friar problem is one with which I did not have much to do. I think if it had been left with my district we could have settled it in three minutes. The people are down on the friars. They are corrupt, immoral, and rob the people."

Another is contained in an interview in the New Orleans "Picayune" with the Rev. W. H. Reaney, chaplain, U. S. N., who after a year's service in the Philippines returned not long ago to the United States. "There is a deep seated desire," said Father Reaney, "among many enemies of the Church to have the friars expelled; the question involves the entire Church in Manila. If the expulsion of the friars is insisted upon and the demand for secular priests enforced, without doubt it will result in the secularization of the religious orders." He stated that "rather than see the friars go, and thus leave the Philippine people without the benefit of priests who know their customs and manners, Archbishop Chapelle will, without doubt, as a last resort, recommend the secularization of the religious orders. Then every priest in the Philippines will become a secular priest. The seculars cannot be expelled any more than ministers of any other religious denomination."

SUGGESTIONS FOR EQUIPMENT.

Bugason, Panay, P. I., March 15, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A few days ago I overheard the Inspector General ask my company commander if he could make any suggestions about the clothing and equipment of the troops, and I would like to suggest through your valuable columns a few things I think would be of material benefit to the Service.

In equipments, canteens made of some material that will not rust, and a new shank for the bayonet scabbard that will not be so wearing on the web belts.

In clothing, a dark brown or gray woolen shirt, similar to the blue one now in use, and a light grade of khaki trousers for campaigning. For garrison duty, white linen of the least possible thickness, and a dark linen similar to the uniform worn by the native auxiliaries for guard duty. Light, white or brown cloth shoes for all duties except marching. Chambray and jeans underwear, and a better grade of cotton stockings than is now issued.

I have been on extra arduous duty for the past ten months, and find clothing such as I have described to be of the most benefit in every respect.

A VOLUNTEER.

ARMY CAMPAIGN MEDALS.

Manila, P. I., April 24, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I notice in your columns the announcement of an Act of Congress appropriating the sum of \$25,000 for the purchase and distribution of bronze campaign medals to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the operations around Cuba in 1898. There are some thousands of officers and men of the Army who were "also present" at the time and who are not too proud to accept a similar decoration. I wonder if there is not some Good Samaritan who would interest himself in seeing that we get something to hand down to posterity?

X. Y. Z.

Our foreign exchanges report that the French Government has returned the loot taken in recent China operations. It would be interesting to know how the Government kept track of it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from alum, lime and ammonia.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB—Arrived at San Francisco April 11.
 AZTEC—Sailed from Manila, May 18, to San Francisco.
 BURNSIDE—At Manila.
 BUFORD—Sailed from Manila May 18 to San Francisco.
 CROOK—Arrived at New York.
 EGBERT—Arrived at Seattle May 15.
 GRANT—Sailed from Manila, June 1, to San Francisco.
 HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco June 9.
 INDIANA—Sailed from Manila April 29 for Taku, China.
 INGALLS—At New York; will sail for Manila via Suez Canal, June 20.
 KINTUCK—Sailed from Manila, May 26, to Portland, Ore.
 KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila, June 4, for San Francisco.
 LENNOX—At Manila.
 LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 31, for San Francisco.
 McCLELLAN—Sailed from Gibara June 12 for Nuevitas.
 McPHERSON—At Matanzas, June 2.
 MEADE—Arrived at Manila April 17.
 OHIO—Sailed from Manila, May 29, for San Francisco.
 PAKLING—Sailed from Manila June 6 for Seattle.
 PENNSYLVANIA—Sailed from Manila May 22 for San Francisco.
 RAWLINS—At New York.
 RELIEF—At Manila.
 ROSECRANS—Arrived at Seattle May 2.
 SAMOA—Sailed from Seattle May 29 for Manila.
 SEDGWICK—Arrived at Matanzas June 12.
 SEWARD—Sailed from Seattle June 11 for Alaska.
 SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco June 1 for Manila.
 SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
 SUMNER—Arrived at Manila June 6.
 TERRY—At New York, N. Y.
 THOMAS—Sailed from Manila, May 27, for San Francisco.
 THYRA—Sailed from Manila June 1 for Portland.
 WARREN—Sailed from Seattle June 8 for Alaska.
 WRIGHT—Arrived at Manila May 2.

*Means chartered vessels.

In "Pearson's" for June Alder Anderson writes of an invention by M. Monlun, adjutant and drill instructor of the 3d Dragons of the French Army, intended to facilitate practice with the cavalry saber. It consists of a wooden dummy horse, on which the cavalryman is seated, and a system of rods and cogwheels, operated by a small wheel in the hands of the instructor, which cause a Turk's head to revolve entirely around the horse as a center. The direction or rate of speed may be varied at the will of the instructor, so that the soldier can never tell on which side of him his dummy adversary will appear, or whether it will sweep around him at front or back. Several dismounted cavalymen can, at the same time, be placed in position to strike at the revolving head. The simplicity of the construction of the apparatus makes its cost something under \$50, but while cordially approving of M. Monlun's dummy, it is stated that the French military authorities regard it, as yet, as more or less of a luxury, authorizing any regiment to employ it at its own expense.

The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of Massachusetts has just issued Part I. of "Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1900." On Pages 55 to 60 will be found information having particular reference to battleship construction. This report will be forwarded to any address on receipt of three cents in stamps by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of Bureau, Room 250 State House, Boston, Mass.

The submarine boat Holland is to be experimented with in New London harbor, Connecticut, and later will proceed to Newport, R. I.

EVER MADE THE TRIP?

While it has always been a beautiful trip over the Lackawanna Railroad to Buffalo, yet the fact has not been so generally known as it has of late, and the result is that the increase of traffic is very large. One of the most talked of pieces of scenery is the Delaware Water Gap, and it would pay any one who has never made the trip to Buffalo by way of the Lackawanna to take it and view this beautiful spot. Another great advantage is the shortness of the route. It is a fact that the Lackawanna is the shortest road to Buffalo.—Insurance Times.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' Tabular Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 24th St., N. Y. City.

Before Meals—The Best Appetizer.
 Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—HOGARTY.—At Greely, Col., June 5, 1901, Delphos E. Carpenter to Miss Anne Michaela Hogarty, daughter of Capt. M. J. Hogarty, U. S. A.

HUME—ORME.—At Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901, Mr. Rawlings Hume to Miss Elizabeth B. Orme, a niece of Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., and a granddaughter of General H. H. Lockwood, U. S. V.

JACKSON—GODFREY.—On Monday, June 10, 1901, at the home of the bride, 40 East Twenty-fifth street, New York City, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Lieut. Orton Porter Jackson, U. S. N., to Jessica Godfrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Godfrey.

JOHNSTON—DRAKE.—At Detroit, Mich., June 12, Miss Cornelia Bissell Drake, daughter of Dr. Harlow B. Drake, to Lieut. Edward Neelo Johnston, Corps of Engineers.

KENZEL—CLARKE.—At Dumont, N. J., on June 12, 1901, Miss Florence Marguerite Kenzel and Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, captain 1st N. Y.

LANDIS—LYNCH.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John Hampton Lynch, 309 West 91st street, New York City, by the Rev. J. F. Delany, D. D., Marie Louise Lynch and J. F. Reynolds Landis, Captain, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A.

MAC KEAN—FLAGLER.—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1901, Dr. George W. MacKean to Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of the late General D. W. Flagler, U. S. A.

RUSSELL—HOWARD.—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1901, Capt. John H. Russell, U. S. M. C., to Miss Mabel Howard.

VOLLUM—BEALL.—At Washington, D. C., June 12, 1901, Mr. Paul E. Vollum, son of Col. Edward P. Vollum, U. S. A., retired, to Miss Marie Antoinette Beall.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Cleveland, O., June 6, 1901, Major George Arthur, additional paymaster, U. S. V.

DALY.—At Pittsburg, Pa., June 9, 1901, Major William H. Daly, late chief surgeon, U. S. V.

GUSTIN.—At Denver, Colo., June 9, 1901, very suddenly, after an illness of two days, Helen, daughter of Capt. Joseph H. Gustin, U. S. A., aged eleven years.

HILLEBRAND.—At Detroit, Mich., on May 14, 1901, Charles Hillebrand, a retired hospital steward of the U. S. Army.

LEE.—Killed in battle at Lipa, Province of Batangas, P. I., June 10, 1901, Lieut. Walter H. Lee, U. S. Engineers.

MERCHANT.—At Duluth, Minn., June 7, 1901, Stephen Lowrey Merchant, son of the late Gen. Charles Spencer Merchant, U. S. Army.

O'BRIEN.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., June 3, 1901, Christopher O'Brien, ordnance sergeant, U. S. A., retired, deceased was for 19 years sergeant-major, 10th Inf.

PICKRELL.—At Richmond, Va., May 25, 1901, Mrs. Matilda McCaw Pickrell, wife of Mr. Z. W. Pickrell, and mother of Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, U. S. N., and Surgeon George Pickrell, U. S. N.

SPRINGER.—Killed at Lipa, Province of Batangas, P. I., during battle on June 10, 1901, Capt. Anton Springer, 1st U. S. Inf.

TESSON.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 7, 1901, Major Louis S. Tesson, surgeon U. S. A.

TREICHEL.—At New York City, June 8, 1901, Col. W. P. C. Treichel, who served gallantly in the Civil War in the 6th Pennsylvania Cav.

WILHELM.—At Manila, P. I., June 12, 1901, from wound received in action near Lipa, June 10, Capt. William H. Wilhelm, 21st U. S. Inf.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Malt-Nutrine

is a blessing to invalids—strengthens and gives appetite. The pure nutrient of malt and hops. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

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Our Catalogue will furnish illustrations and details.

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Perfect digestion makes life enjoyable. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, makes healthy stomachs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

An officer serving in Cuba sends us the following story from the New York "Tribune," which he says is very characteristic of life in the island: "An Army nurse who has lately returned to Washington from Cuba insists upon the necessity of a nurse who undertakes work in a foreign country endeavoring to obtain at least a slight knowledge of the language before she starts on her mission. She herself found her ignorance of Spanish most embarrassing, and she says it gave her 'the blues' not to be able to make even the children—or the cat—understand her. One day she said, just before hostilities had come to a definite end, she was startled by the unexpected visit of her Cuban laundress. The woman was intensely excited. She gesticulated and talked. The nurse did not know a word of what she said, but the pantomime filled her with terror. The Cuban's hands seemed to speak of an attack upon the hospital—of wounded men butchered and nurses cut to ribbons. The nurse was frantic. She must know the worst. In the hospital was an officer very ill with typhoid fever. She knew he understood Spanish. Only in a matter of life or death would she disturb him, but this was obviously a matter of life or death. She led the Cuban woman to the bedside, and there the story was repeated. The officer listened intently. The nurse held her breath. The Cuban ceased. The sick man turned his head on the pillows. 'She says,' he whispered feebly, 'she says the stripes in your pink shirt have run, and she doesn't know what to do with it.'

The page following this is incorrectly numbered 1013. The number should be 1029.

VARTRAY Ginger Ale

...IN COMPETITION AGAINST THE WORLD

received the only and highest award at the Paris Exposition of 1900, in a class numbering 611 exhibitors. THE

Highest Grade AND PUREST

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Drinks that are famous the world over. Made from the best of liquors and used by thousands of men and women in their own homes in place of tonics, whose composition is unknown. Are they on your side-board?

Would not such a drink put new life into the tired woman who has shopped all day? Would it not be the drink to offer to the husband when he returns home after his day's business?

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Burns kerosene without wick, smoke or soot. Regulated to any desired temperature.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A government yard on the east coast of England is advocated by a writer in the London "Morning Post" on the ground that the expansion of the German Navy and the naval development of Russia in the Baltic may probably result some day in a great sea fight in the North Sea, and this will require a good repairing yard on the east coast. The situation of all the existing yards on the southern and western coasts of England is attributed by this writer to the ancient rivalry with France, which was for a long period England's only formidable antagonist upon the seas.

A new division of seagoing torpedo boats has been lately added to the German Navy. The vessels are five in number and are of the same type as those lately sent for service in Chinese waters. Each has a displacement of 350 tons with a crew of 50 men, an armament of three torpedo tubes and five quick-firing 2-inch guns. The boats are capable of steaming 26 to 27 knots an hour, and each can carry 100 tons of coal.

The new mountings for the 9.2-inch and 6-inch guns of the new British ships are found to give very satisfactory results. The mounting for the 9.2-inch gun is to be worked by hand as well as hydraulic power, and will be protected by a steel shield weighing fifty tons. By means of mechanical devices the gun can be loaded at all the usual firing angles between 4 degs. depression and 6 degs. elevation, while the mounting can be traversed through an arc of 270 degs. in twenty seconds if hydraulic power is used, or in seventy seconds if four men are set to work. It is reckoned that with this mounting five rounds can be fired in a little under a minute and a half, or at the rate of about three and a half rounds per minute; whereas previously the best rate obtainable on the earlier mountings with the same gun was one round in a minute and thirty seconds.

Mr. Broderick's plan of Army reorganization, which passed the House of Commons by the large majority of 142 votes, provides for six Army Corps complete, with an Army Reserve, Militia and Militia Reserve,

Yeomanry and Volunteers, with a total strength of 680,000 men. The Militia and Yeomanry, under the new scheme, will be enlarged and connected more closely with the regular establishment than heretofore. There is a nominal reduction in strength of 70,000 men, but it is hoped to make the new Army an actual, instead of a paper force. The six Army Corps will call for about 250,000 men; it is proposed to increase the Militia Reserve from about 30,000 to 50,000, and the Yeomanry from 10,000 to 50,000, the Militia strength proper being as now about 125,000. The Volunteers are expected to bring the number up to the 680,000 called for.

Lyddite was used for the first time in Lord Kitchener's Sudan campaign. The firing of lyddite shells, in fact, opened the battle of Omdurman at 5.30 in the morning, when Major Emslie's six guns began firing at the Mahdi's stronghold from across the Nile. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent, described the effect of the lyddite shells in one of his despatches. "They were fired," he says, "from 5-in. howitzers, which sent a half-dozen of 50-pounder lyddite shells hurtling round the Mahdi's tomb and the Khalifa's quarters. Like a spouting volcano, clouds of flames, stones and dust burst from out the city." It is claimed that the lyddite shell kills at a distance of 120 yards from its centre by mere concussion, but the experiences of the Boer war do not completely bear this out, as far as present information goes.

Dumbarton Castle, the most historic Scottish military fortress next to Edinburgh Castle, has fallen on evil days. The War Office has withdrawn its one soldier, the last of the garrison. It is understood that the castle is to be handed over to the custody of the Dumbarton Town Council. For many hundreds of years it lodged a military garrison, and contained thousands of ancient and modern weapons. Among these was the "Wallace Sword," about six feet in length, now removed to Stirling Castle.

Interesting experiments to test the effect of gun fire on warships were held at Hamilton, Bermuda, May 14, under the direction of British naval officers. The old ironclad Scorpion was used for a target vessel, and a number of dummy figures were set up on her in different places to represent her crew. The warship Crescent then took a position at from one to two thousand yards and began firing. Unofficial advices concerning the firing state that the first shots fired at the Scorpion were from 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firers at one to two thousand yards range. Afterward the Crescent steamed off to about six thousand yards and opened fire with her 6-inch guns. The quick firers played havoc with the dummy figures and everything destructible on the Scorpion's decks, showing it would have been impossible for any crew to survive such a fire. The firing from the bigger guns, although the shells were accurately placed, was not so good. Out of about twenty shells only two or three hit the mark. These, however, were very destructive, and it is understood that the effect of the lyddite shell was regarded as satisfactory. One shell, which burst inside the Scorpion, practically wrecked everything on board.

The new English Army bill provides for a nominal increase of the Regulars at home from about 125,000 to 155,000, but part of this increase is obtained by releasing battalions from garrison duty abroad. The Reserve is raised from 80,000 to 90,000 men, making a total increase of 40,000. As the Militia Reserve of 30,000 is to be abolished, the net gain is only 10,000. The strength of the Militia has been reduced from 128,000 to 100,000, and a Reserve of 50,000 is to be formed. Sentry-go is to be abolished, and the men allowed to sleep in cubicles, or separate rooms, partitioned off from the dormitories. Other concessions to the comfort of the men are to be made.

NORTH AND SOUTH, 1861-1901.

From a Decoration Day paper read by Emmet Hamilton, of the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, appearing in the Washington "Post," we select the following, in which the author contrasts the condition of the country forty years ago with those of to-day.

Just forty years ago men heard
The drum-beat and saw flags unfurled,
And, listening, heard the Sumter shot
Which set on fire the Western world.

In years the blazing fires burned low,
And armies facing made a pause,
As gallant Grant gave back Lee's sword
And buried there the Southern cause.

Night settled down upon the South,
In ashes and in deepest gloom,
She felt amid the rout and wreck
There was no hope this side the tomb.

Now Lincoln, Grant, and Lee, and hosts
From starry skies view earth's fair span,
And watch McKinley teach and preach
The love and brotherhood of man.

The South, with moistened eye and mute,
Sees old-time foes, but brothers now,
Acclaim her deeds and bless her dead,
And place a crown upon her brow.

What more can mortals hope for here?
When has earth witnessed such a sight?
Go read the storied pages through
From modern days to Egypt's night.

If daring foes should come again
On sweeping wave, or any way,
They would be slain on sea or soil
By children of the blue and gray.

Though ages of the past proclaim
One grievous end for peoples free,
Yet with this spirit and such sons
Our fate like theirs shall never be;

For day and night, in calm and storm,
'Midst wheeling worlds and seas and shoals,
The everlasting God holds safe
The Great Republic and its souls.

A new paper appears among our exchanges, the "Philippines Argonaut," which first saw the light on April 7, 1901, at Manila. It is a well got up weekly journal of twelve pages, devoted to legitimate news, and having a proper distaste for sensationalism, which has had a lamentable development in the Archipelago. It makes some pretensions to illustration, presenting a half-page group picture of General Funston and the officers who accompanied him on his expedition after Aguinaldo. While the cut does scant justice to the handsome features of the officers, it reflects credit on the growing journalistic facilities of the Philippine Capital. The social doings of Manila are covered at considerable length in "The Argonaut," and in those chronicles appear frequently the names of Army and Navy men and women, showing how large a part the military colony play in the social life of the city.

The residents of Governors Island are looking forward to an early commencement of the steps inaugurated to increase the facilities, etc., of the island. The varied phases of the project are under final discussion and the different plans are expected to receive the early action of the Secretary of War.

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Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 Round Cakes, 1 lb., 40c. Exquisite also for toilet.

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OUT TO-DAY.

The July Number

THE SMART SET

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IN LOCO PARENTIS	Elizabeth Duer
ACCORDING TO GIBSON	Erin Graham
A LOST LINE	Julien Gordon
IN A LONDON SEASON	Edgar Fawcett
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Soda, Milk, Graham and Oatmeal Biscuit, Vanilla Wafers and Ginger Snaps come in the In-er-seal Patent Package. Don't take a substitute. Look for this seal on the ends of the package.

INER SEAL

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:

Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols. (Brig. Gen., U. S. A.)
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Alaska.—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment.—Headquarters, E. F. G. H., ordered to proceed from Fort Totten, N. Y., in time to sail from San Francisco June 25 for Manila; I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; M, West Point, N. Y.; A, B, C and D, Address Manila, P. I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; E, F, H and I, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, So. D.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

4th Cav.—Ordered from Manila to United States. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; I, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A, Fort Reno, Okla.; B and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B and C, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Meade, South Dakota, where regiment is organizing.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.

15th Cav.—Headquarters and K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

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Coast Artillery.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba; 25th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d and 33d Cos., ordered from Manila to United States; 36th Co. in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

25th Co., Fort Flager, Puget Sound, Wash.; 26th Co., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 58th, San Juan, P. R.; 59th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flager, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., ordered from Manila to the United States, Manila, P. I.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat. ordered from Manila to the United States.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Manila; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th and 13th Bats., ordered from Manila to the United States; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kans.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Bands.—1st, Sullivan Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.; D, Columbus Bks., O.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

A and K, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; F and L, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, Address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; G, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; H, Fort Porter, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; Cos. A and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.; C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to United States; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. Address all companies Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I and K, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

30th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort Logan, Colo. Address all companies Manila, P. I.

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31st Inf., 38th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, address San Francisco, Cal., where regiments are or en route for muster out.

Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, San Juan, P. R. E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry.—Address Manila, P. I.

Dates of muster out of Volunteer Regiments at San Francisco, Cal.: 11th Cav., March 13; 26th Inf., May 13; 27th Inf., April 1; 28th Inf., May 1; 29th Inf., May 10; 30th Inf., April 3; 32d Inf., May 8; 33d Inf., April 17; 34th Inf., April 17; 35th Inf., May 2; 36th Inf., March 16; 37th Inf., Feb. 20; 39th Inf., May 6; 45th, June 3; 46th, May 31.

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DIGGING THROUGH TO MANILA.

The Manila "Freedom" publishes the following poem, which, as it says, "will reach the many rugged yet tender hearts of those whose little ones at home are an ever living inspiration." It is written by Mrs. LaSalle Corbett Pickett, the widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, the hero of Mexican and Confederate battle fields, who died in 1875. Mrs. Pickett, who is a lady of literary reputation, is the mother of Major George E. Pickett, U. S. Volunteers. The verses following were suggested by her finding her two grandchildren, sons of Major Pickett, industriously digging a hole in the back yard of their home in Detroit, Mich. They were asked by their mother as to the purpose of their work, whereupon they replied: "We're digging to Manila, where papa is."

Two little boys with shovel and with spade
Toiled eagerly beneath the maple's shade;
Between the leaves the bright sun glinted down
And tinged with light the clustering curls of brown,
And warmed to vivid glow the golden hair
That crowned one head with wealth of beauty rare.
Bright eyes of blue, like summer skies above,
Bent downward in their earnest quest of love;
Sweet eyes of brown, with laughing gleams of light,
Aglow with life's fair springtime, warm and bright;
Blue eyes—brown eyes—I wonder what you see
As swift hands toil beneath the maple tree.

"Come in, my little ones!" the mother called,
"What do you?" as she saw them thus enthralled.
The little spade was emptied with due care,
And then the boy with shining golden hair
And azure eyes aglow with purpose high,
With voice like bird-notes sweet, thus made reply:
"We're digging to Manila, mother dear;
They say that it is straight down under here;
And papa's there and waiting for his boys;
He says we are his only, teasing, precious joys.
To far Manila we are digging through;
Won't he be glad to see his noisy crew?"

Dear little hands! At work the whole day long,
With hearts of love and faith so true and strong.
The summer day sinks slowly to sweet rest,
The after-glow burns crimson in the west;
Night's veil falls o'er the dim horizon line,
And far above the first faint starlets shine;
And still the tireless hands work ever on
Until the sun's last rosy gleam is gone.
With folded hands and hearts aflame with zeal
Upon the sward the faithful workers kneel;
"Oh, God, we leave our papa dear to you,
Till to far-off Manila we dig through."

Through coming years how many little hands
Will strive to reach the sun-scorched island sands;
And sweet brown orbs and eyes of azure hue
Will look in vain to see the waters blue
That dash against Manila's arid shore,
And break away in gloomy, sullen roar.
The sun through parted leafage sifting down
Will light gold hair and curls of softest brown
Bent over spades that dig the long day through,
While tender hearts, so loving and so true,
Will rise above in reverent trustful prayer
That God will guard papa "till we get there."

Far-off in tropic jungle black and dense,
With earnest face lit up by dark eyes, tense,
With ardent courage, hope and love and faith,
A man rides slowly through those shades of death.
His guards surround him, but he sees them not,
His lonely heart is far from that dread spot;
Beyond the darkness of the gloomy place
He sees the light in each dear childish face;
The noisy tramping of the horses' feet
Is lost in faintest dream of music sweet;
Perchance he feels the echo of the prayer,
"God keep our dear papa till we get there."

A "Philippine Memorandum Book and Map" has been compiled and published by Captain A. von Brandis, of 150 East 65th street, New York. The contents of this map-book will eventually constitute Part 10 of an elaborate work on "The American in the Philippines," to be published later. The present work comprises an excellent detachable map of the island of Luzon, with smaller outline map of the entire archipelago. In the text of the book each province, district, capital of province and city is given in alphabetical order, with references which serve to locate it on the map by numbers, letters and compass directions, avoiding the necessity of obscuring the map by marking in any but the large cities and towns. The confusion that would be caused by naming every town on a map of reasonable compass is to be estimated from the fact that there are six hundred cities and towns in Luzon, besides villages and ranches; one province has five hundred and eleven communities. The reference system devised by Captain von Brandis, therefore, saves much confusion, after a little study of it has given facility in its use. With the name of each town and city is given its population, and in connection with each province is given a list of its cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. As the frontispiece of the book appears a reproduction of the map, showing telegraph lines in Luzon as they were in the spring of 1900, which was published in the Army and Navy Journal. A list of words of military interest in English and Malay is given at the close of the volume. Blank pages are given for the addition of new discoveries, locations of military commands by reference letters etc. The author invites reports tending to further complete the work, with a view to a possible appendix capable of insertion in the book. He has produced in compact and convenient form a very complete geographical guide to the Philippines, which should prove of permanent utility to all visitors to the islands and to those who have returned to this country but still have an interest in the welfare and development of our distant possessions.

Inexperienced medical officers in their novitiate in the Philippines will find of great value the "Circulars on Tropical Diseases," issued under the authority of Surgeon General Sternberg, and prepared by Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General and Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines. The first one of

these circulars presents the results of investigations by Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Army Pathological Laboratory, Manila, and President of the Board for the Investigation of Tropical Diseases in the Philippines. This circular contains forty-five octavo pages and deals entirely with the animal parasites and the diseases caused by them, giving rudimentary zoological data, brief notes of the prevalence of the parasites in the Philippines, and in several instances hints on the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases to which they give rise. The parasites that figure so conspicuously in the diarrhea and dysentery, which have claimed so many victims in the Archipelago, are discussed at length in Dr. Strong's circular. He speaks of little leeches, not more than two-thirds of an inch long, that have at times troubled the soldiers considerably on the march, particularly along the bases of mountains in the wooded districts. They seem to cling to the branches of trees or to lurk in the grass, and to fasten on persons as they pass. They commonly attack the ankles, seeming to have gained access at the shoe-laces. In several cases they have entered the eye and fastened themselves beneath the lid, causing considerable pain and anxiety.

The New York papers of May 28 described an exciting incident which occurred as the transport Sedgwick from Havana was entering the harbor. When off Hoffman Island, Hospital Steward Mathew M. Campbell, who had been under treatment for insanity, escaped from the attendants and jumped overboard. As his feet were shackled, the man would have undoubtedly drowned but for prompt action on the part of the ship's crew. Although the Sedgwick was under three-quarters speed a boat was lowered within 38 seconds and Campbell was promptly rescued. This quick work was made possible largely by the fact that the boat was equipped with Standard automatic releasing hooks, which detach instantly when the boat strikes the water. Capt. H. J. Byrne, the master of the transport, in a letter to the Standard Automatic Releasing Hook Company, dated June 1, says that he regards the rescue as one of the quickest he ever witnessed, and continues:

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A recently promulgated French law constitutes the military interpreters into a distinct corps, consisting of interpreter officers and probationary officers. The different grades in the corps correspond with the military regime.

British militiamen to the number of 24,115 were serving abroad on April 1, 1901, and between 3,000 and 4,000 had returned home.

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